

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 31

FEBRUARY, 1906

No. 2

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the general plans for the Narragansett Pier Conference next June, which are now in preliminary shape; and to this librarians planning for the summer's work of themselves or their assistants should give heed. The Narragansett meeting is likely to reach the high-water mark among A. L. A. conferences, for attendance and for activity. It has been planned to give the fullest possible representation to the varied interests of library workers, in allowing for ample section meetings, conferences of affiliated bodies, round table gatherings, and other special meetings; while keeping to broad subjects for its general program and providing but one general session for each day. That the perennial conference criticisms of overcrowded program, insufficient discussion and bewildering succession of meetings, will be found inapplicable at Narragansett is unlikely; but granting these disadvantages, which are inevitable in any body of a thousand people brought together for a week of professional business and debate, the fact remains that no librarian interested in developing his work to its highest efficiency can afford to miss the stimulus, the interest and the fellowship of an A. L. A. conference. Trustees especially should recognize this fact and should make possible a full representation of their libraries at this annual meeting. For the post-conference trip there has been planned a week's cruise through Long Island Sound and adjacent waters, touching at points of interest and giving to the visitors from distant states delightful glimpses of the Atlantic seaboard.

THE Tennessee Library Association, despite the vote of the interstate meeting at Atlanta, has decided to play a lone hand and proceed with the preparations for the organization of a Southern Library Association. A reason for this was found in the wording of the Atlanta resolution, that such an organization was inexpedient "for the present," which has been construed to mean that day or that week. Frankly, we regard this step as unfortunate, for two reasons. The first is that in no other part of the country has an organization on

sectional lines been made, and that throughout the country the best results have been had from vigorous state organizations co-operating with one another in interstate meetings. It is not true, however, that the Tennessee proposal is intended as antagonistic to the A. L. A., for the loyalty of its promoters toward the national organization cannot be questioned. The second reason is that this movement has apparently arisen in considerable measure from personal rivalry, and has introduced an element of dissension rather than of union into the Southern library field, most Southern librarians holding with Georgia, some few only with Tennessee, while a number have actually been repelled by what seems to them a personal conflict from the co-operation toward Southern development which should be expected from them. It would, we believe, be the part of wisdom to defer any further steps toward the organization of a Southern Library Association until after the meeting of the American Library Association in the South, which is almost sure to be brought about for 1907.

THE South has certainly accomplished a wonderful advance since the so-called Atlanta Library Congress of 1895 and the A. L. A. Conference at Atlanta in 1899, and its advance has been altogether in the right direction. The negro question is nowhere more difficult than in library relations; but in this field Southern libraries are working out a solution with much more satisfactory result than if there had been any organized attempt to influence Southern action as a whole. But that there is still much to be done is especially indicated in the relations of state libraries in the Southern states. In Virginia and one or two other states the state library has begun to assume the importance which it long ago achieved in such states as Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, and California; but for the most part the state libraries of the South are still in the dark ages. In some of them the state librarianship is still a political position, open to "beauty contests," while in Maryland an enterprising and ambitious state librarian has her hands tied by

the peculiar and, it is to be hoped, unique, provision in that state. The Maryland state constitution provides that "no appropriation shall be made by law to pay for any clerk or assistant to the librarian." Since the rebuilding of the historic capitol at Annapolis the Maryland State Library has been housed in spacious and suitable rooms in the Court of Appeals building close by, and an increasing use of the library is made by members of the legislature, state officers, and citizens of Annapolis. This ridiculous provision, however, absurdly limits the librarian, with the result that Maryland state documents are most difficult to obtain by exchange and that the library is in other ways held back from the large usefulness it might otherwise reach. Let us hope, in the interests of Maryland, that this hindrance to its library development may be removed.

---

A LETTER recently sent out to state librarians from the Democratic headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, is given elsewhere, as a valuable contribution to knowledge regarding the part often played by politics in library affairs. In the five questions ingenuously scheduled in this letter the writer has managed to depict an attitude of mind that has done more to retard the development of libraries — particularly state libraries — than almost any other factor in our public life. From the vantage point of all-embracing ignorance this investigator apparently seeks to prime himself for an attack upon an institution of whose work and usefulness he has evidently no conception; and it is easy to see him in the future standing forth as a champion of "library reforms." Perhaps the most interesting feature of this letter is the ingenuous inquiry, "If you were running it [the state library] yourself upon a financial basis what would you do with it?" — with its matter-of-fact implication that public office is a private graft, and that methods advantageous to private interest may be disregarded in the discharge of a public duty. It is possible that this letter indicates a movement for a partisan reorganization of the Ohio State Library, and if so its publication serves a double purpose, in making clear the unfitness of the agent employed.

It now seems probable that a solution of the deadlock between librarians and publishers on the question of the importation of copyright books may be reached on the lines of a happy suggestion by Mr. W. P. Cutter, made at the conference between representatives of the American Library Association and of the American Publishers' Copyright League last month. The publishers had proposed that importation by libraries should be permitted without regard to the consent of the copyright proprietor, only in the case of foreign editions containing material not included in the American reprint. But this was by no means a satisfactory concession. Mr. Cutter's proposal was that a copyrighted book by an author not of American residence or citizenship may be imported in foreign editions, which would permit the importation by librarians of an English edition of an English book or a German edition of a German book, but not of an English or German edition of an American book. This suggestion proved also satisfactory to the Authors' League, which holds that authors have a right to control their own markets, and therefore stands behind the publishers in this matter. On the other hand, as already pointed out, the librarians expressly state that they do not wish to interfere with authors' rights by importing unauthorized editions from which the author obtains no benefit. Another important point which is also conceded by the publishers was that brought up by Dr. Canfield, in respect to permitting the importation of libraries or collections bought *en bloc*, though containing copyright books, as for instance, the Dziatzko collection purchased last year by the University of Illinois. We present elsewhere articles stating the views of librarians on this important matter, as also the publishers' view, presented by Mr. G. H. Putnam, secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League. The executive board of the A. L. A. in handling this matter has carried out the instructions given it at the Portland Conference, in protesting against the prohibitory measure first proposed and in making every effort to secure its modification. As a result successive modifications have been presented and discussed, and it is to be hoped that the proposed compromise may be effective.

## HOW A SMALL LIBRARY SUPPLIES A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH BOOKS\*

By MARY L. TITCOMB, *Librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.*

FIRST a word as to the location of the library here described and as to its constituents, to use the political phrase. Washington County, in Western Maryland, has an area of about 500 square miles, with a population of about 45,000 people, including the county seat, Hagerstown, where the library is located. The county is strictly agricultural in its pursuits — peaches, wheat, corn, oats, canteloupes and small fruits being the staple products. Many of the people are of Pennsylvania Dutch or German descent, the two sects of Dunkards and Mennonites being very numerous. Hagerstown, the county seat, is the natural center and is accessible with comparative ease from all parts of the county, as the turnpike roads enjoy the reputation of being the best in the United States, and the country, or dirt roads, as they are commonly called, are if not the best, certainly not the worst, to be found. Since the establishment of the library the trolley has come to our aid by penetrating many distant sections. The city itself is a place of much historic and literary interest dating from pre-revolutionary times. Harriet Martineau speaks of the old tavern in her American travels and Fanny Kemble found it as disagreeable as most of the places she visited while in this country. In truth it was once a most attractive little town and its streets have echoed to the tread of many of our famous statesmen, as all stages on the line of the old national turnpike stopped there over night on the way to the national capital. After the Civil War the place began to grow and finally the establishment of large manufacturing works changed it from its character of a country village to that of a country city, and it is now the third city in Maryland, Baltimore and Cumberland leading.

The Washington County Free Library, the second in size of the three free libraries in the state, owes its beginning and a portion of its support to a gift of \$50,000 from the late Mr. B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, Washington County having been his birthplace. Mr. Newcomer was unfamiliar with

the modern library movement, but he wanted to do something for the county as well as the city, and together with the gentlemen of the board of trustees, the plan of a library for the county was evolved, although in its inception no details of sending the books to the people were thought out; indeed, probably none would at that stage of proceedings have been thought necessary. But at all events the founders had the rather uncommon wisdom and commonsense to seize upon the idea that in a section where the county was the unit of government the library would properly be for that same unit. The people did not want a library at all, but finally a bill went through the legislature authorizing the appropriation of an annual sum for its support from both county and city.

In August, 1901, the library opened its doors with about 6000 volumes on the shelves, with the supposition that this number was enough to supply all wants for a long time. The people came to look at the building and stayed to register and go away with a book. Immediately, despite the fact that the library had been a most unpopular movement, we found ourselves confronted with a most pressing need for more books. When it is said that with our 6000 volumes on the shelves we circulated over 64,000 that first year in Hagerstown, it will be seen that in order to make our library for the county in reality as well as in name we needed more books first of all. Still, with the existing antagonism in the county it was imperative that we should at least make a beginning. When I speak of antagonism I mean that the country people, never having come in contact with a library, had no idea that it would ever affect them further than to raise the tax rate. They thought the professional class who lived in the city were the only people who would reap any benefit from it. In passing, it may also be said that in addition to antagonism we had also to contend with unconsciousness of our existence. After the lapse of a year even, it was possible to find individuals who had never heard of the library.

The county is divided into 26 voting dis-

\* Part of address delivered before Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1906.

tracts, and for the first year we turned our attention to these districts, planning to put a station in each. We found that very easy, almost too easy, considering the limited number of books at our command. Our plan had nothing original. It was simply the obvious one of deposit stations, consisting of a case similar to the usual travelling library case and holding about 50 volumes to be returned for renewal every 60 or 90 days, all expenses of transportation, etc., to be paid by the library. We have a blank requiring a certain number of signatures and guarantee of care, etc., but the filling of this is often more honored in the breach than in the observance. If we find that getting it filled is going to stop the putting the books at a certain place, we waive it. The object is to get the books into the country in what we judge to be suitable places and under suitable care, more often in the general store or post-office than anywhere else. We do not put the stations at a private house unless we can find no one interested in any public place.

During the first year we placed 23 deposit stations in as many voting districts. During the second year we added 15 to the number of our stations. Most of these stations were placed in smaller and more remote places than in the previous year. That second year we began to send out Sunday school collections to places in the county. We limit the Sunday school libraries to places where there is a church with no settled preaching, which maintains a Sunday school, or where, as is often the case, there is a neighborhood Sunday school carried on for six months of the year, at a season when the roads are good, and the people can get together comfortably. We make no effort to put Sunday school literature, so called, into these cases, which hold about 30 books and are really travelling libraries staying at one place for six months, and then being sent on to another. Our intention is to select books of some real literary merit and which shall have a certain ethical influence. At the present time we have twelve Sunday school collections travelling back and forth through the county.

During the third year of our existence we increased the number of deposit stations to 55, and at the present time we have 66 stations in as many places. By these deposit stations sufficient interest has been aroused

in two incorporated villages in the county to establish permanent reading rooms. The people have come together, organized and canvassed the town for subscriptions, hired rooms, and engaged some one to act as caretaker and librarian; and so in Boonsboro and Williamsport, places of about 800 and 1000 inhabitants respectively, we have rooms open every day to the public, with periodicals, etc., to make them attractive. With these reading rooms, our plan has been to buy immediately for them two or three hundred volumes which we send as a nucleus, and after that we have an exchange of about 40 volumes every ten days, the person who has charge sending back the books which in her judgment have been sufficiently read, or which perhaps she sees will not be read at all.

Of our 66 stations in the county, about 30 are off the line of railroad, trolley or stage, and after the first year of our existence it was found that the best way to get at these remote districts was to have our janitor make frequent trips into the country, taking with him cases of books to these stations and bringing back others to be exchanged for fresh ones. And this led to our library wagon, by far the most interesting feature of our county extension. Here let me say for the benefit of any librarian who is meditating book delivery by means of a wagon: first catch your janitor. Ours is a jewel. We are quite convinced that he can do more for the advancement of learning in the county than the whole board of trustees and the library staff combined. He is a native of the county, as a boy having witnessed John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, afterwards serving his time in the Civil War, and later on, after various occupations which gave him a wide knowledge of the people of the county, coming to us, and now the library has no more loyal or interested officer. When we found that we must send him out into the country, both for the placing of the stations and for the collecting and returning of many of them, we provided him with an understudy and sent him forth. In April, 1905, our wagon was completed, and since then he has made all the trips with that. I am often asked if I go into the county and visit the stations, or go out with the book wagon. No; for as long as I have some one to send, who is a native of the county, who knows all the people with all their prejudices



and customs, it is much better for me not to go. Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*, and himself a Southerner, once told me that I need never expect to accomplish anything in a Southern community until I had found out when the baby had cut its last tooth; and this is just what our janitor does for us. He drives up to the farm house doors, through the country lanes, and talks things over slowly and quietly. In most cases he knows the character of the household to which he goes, knows whether the woman of the house is the person most likely to be interested, or whether the man is the person to whom to appeal.

The book wagon used in these trips is illustrated elsewhere. It is built with shelves on each side, with doors opening outward, very much after the fashion of the tin pedler's cart of early days. It will hold about 300 volumes, and in addition is so arranged that in the center may be carried six of the cases used at the stations. We paid \$175 for the wagon. It is arranged for one or two horses, but thus far we have found that two horses have been necessary for most of our trips. We do not own the horses, but depend upon the livery stable for them. In the busiest season with this work, namely, spring and fall, we have made on an average three trips a week, each trip covering about 30 miles. Sometimes our man goes off into the remoter portions of the county for three days, consuming one day going, one day distributing books and one for the return. We use the Browne charging system in the library, and when he delivers a book he pencils on the back of the book slip the name of the person borrowing it and the rural free delivery number or some other note which identifies the person in his mind. When he returns, the slips are sorted and then arranged by classes under a route heading, as Yarrowsburgh route, New Hope route, etc., with the date when the trip was made. These slips are then filed alphabetically by routes with the slips belonging to the books which are in circulation at the various stations. Our man takes with him also a blank in which he keeps requests for special books, and other memoranda.

Between April 1st last year, when our wagon was completed, and October 1st we sent out in this manner 1008 volumes. This covers

five months of time, but the work was really almost all accomplished in three and one-half or four months, for the summer months are periods of too much industrial activity in an agricultural section for the people to have much time for books. From the first, the people took to this innovation, it being an outward and visible sign that the library really did belong to them; but of course there are varied experiences. Great care is necessary in the selection of books for the wagon, and already I have learned to keep my finger on the intellectual pulse. It varies greatly in different parts of the county, but nowhere is one troubled by the demand for the "best seller" and in general the books selected from the shelves of the wagon are those of the greatest intrinsic worth.

For instance, the following is a typical list of books delivered in one day in the mountainous region near Hancock (in the most remote part of the county):

Kingsley, C.—The water of life.  
Hopkins.—Political parties in the U. S.  
Woods.—The poor in great cities.  
Matthews.—Familiar features of the roadside.  
Waring.—Book of the farm.  
Boland.—Handbook of invalid cooking.  
Tunzelmann.—Wireless telegraphy.  
Moore.—Accounting and business practice.  
Johnston.—Chemistry of common life.  
Wells.—City boys in the woods.  
Alcott.—Garland for girls.  
Alcott.—Little men.  
Alcott.—Aunt Jo's scrap bag. (2 vols.)  
Alden.—How Jimmy Brown found Europe.  
Barr.—Bow of orange ribbon.  
Barr.—Song of a single note.  
Booth.—Lights of childhood.  
Booth.—Sleepy time stories.  
Brontë.—Jane Eyre.  
Burnham.—A sane lunatic.  
Chance.—Little folks of many lands.  
Clifford.—Mrs. Keith's crime.  
Connor.—Man from Glengarry.  
Coelidge.—What Katy did. What Katy did at school.  
What Katy did next. Clover. In the high valley.  
Cooper.—The pioneers.  
Crawford.—Saracinesca.  
Dickens.—Bleak House.  
Eggleston.—The faith doctor.  
Eliot.—Felix Holt.  
Gaskell.—Mary Barton.  
Hawthorne.—Scarlet letter.  
Holland.—The bay path.  
Howells.—Indian summer.  
Kavanagh.—Two lilies.  
Kirby.—Aunt Martha's corner cupboard.  
Martin.—Tillie the Mennonite maid. (2 copies.)  
Mason.—The truants.  
Mathews.—Kitty's scrap book.  
May.—Flaxy's Kittyleen.  
Moore.—Shipmates in sunshine.  
Mulock.—My mother and I.  
Oliphant.—Neighbors on the green.  
Otis.—Left behind or ten days a newsboy.  
Porter.—Thaddeus of Warsaw.  
Robinson.—Uncle Lisha's shop.  
Scott.—Ivanhoe.  
Sienkiewicz.—Children of the soil.  
Van Dyke.—The ruling passion.  
Wallace.—Ben Hur.  
Wallace.—First Christmas tree.  
Weyman.—Gentleman of France.

Whitney.—Homespun yarns.  
 Yonge.—Chaplet of pearls.  
 Yonge.—The cook and the captive.  
 Stevenson.—From Saranac to Marquesas.  
 Adams.—Law of civilization and decay.  
 Diosy.—The new Far East.  
 Pike.—Our little Korean cousin.  
 Bacon.—Japanese girls and women. (2 copies.)  
 Hearn.—Two years in the French West Indies.  
 Parkman.—The Oregon trail.  
 Roosevelt.—Thomas Hart Benton.  
 Abbott.—Christopher Carson.  
 Custer.—Tenting on the plains.  
 Doubleday.—From cattle ranch to college.  
 Parton.—Gen. Jackson.  
 Morse.—Life of Lincoln. (3 vols.)  
 Putnam.—Children's life of Lincoln.  
 Tschudi.—Marie Antoinette.  
 Latimer.—Talks with Napoleon at St. Helena.  
 Murray.—Japan.  
 Traill.—England, Egypt and the Soudan.  
 Doyle.—The great Boer war.  
 Sparks.—United States.  
 Burgess.—Reconstruction.  
 Browne.—Maryland.  
 Drake.—Making of the Ohio valley states.  
 Hulbert.—The Cumberland road.

This shows a total of 86 books delivered. Of this number, there are: one book of sermons; two of sociology (Hopkins's "Political parties in the U. S." and Wood's "Poor in great cities"); two in natural science; five in useful arts; 20 juveniles; 33 of fiction; nine of history; five of travel; and nine of biography. The books are almost without exception books of permanent value, and it is rather interesting to note that when it comes to history, biography and travel, the selections denote a reaching out to countries outside our own as well as the to-be-anticipated choice of those of local interest. In this latter class we note Sparks's "United States;" Burgess's "Reconstruction period;" Browne's "Maryland;" Drake's "Making of the Ohio valley states;" Hulbert's "The Cumberland road;" Parkman's "Oregon trail;" Custer's "Tenting on the plains;" Parton's "General Jackson;" two lives of Lincoln, and Abbott's "Christopher Carson." On the other side, we have Adams's "Law of civilization and decay" (rather a remarkable choice to be made by a farmer, off the line of either railroad, trolley or stage); Diosy's "New Far East;" two copies of Bacon's "Japanese girls and women;" Hearn's "Two years in the French West Indies;" a life of Marie Antoinette, Latimer's "Talks with Napoleon;" Murray's "Japan;" Traill's "England, Egypt, and the Soudan;" Doyle's "The great Boer war;" Stevenson's "From Saranac to Marquesas"—ten books that reach outside our own country as against fourteen which bear directly upon it. This is quite a proper proportion, and rather unusual in rural communities, for we often find

that the interest in books of travel and history is in proportion to the nearness of the subject to the locality.

All our mountaineers, however, are not as satisfactory. But the mountaineers near Hancock live in the region of public works, though not directly in their midst, and have done so since the early days of the country. For round the mountain below their homes ran the old "national pike," the regular route from the West to Washington; and the building of this road, and then later occasional glimpses of the stages plying back and forth gave them ideas of a world outside their own. Afterwards came the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with more opening of vistas. Even the sight of a canal boat on its way to Georgetown raised the question: "What, and where is Georgetown?" So we have in this section rather a rough class of people, but a people whose fathers and grandfathers have been in the habit of questioning, have had some interests outside their little world, and have transmitted a like habit of mind to the present generation. I believe that if we could follow the course of the establishment of public roadways, or public works of other kinds throughout the unsettled portions of the country, we should find that this was generally the effect upon the people.

Another division of our work has been that with the public schools in the county and city. This has gone rather slowly, but last year we circulated in the schools 1523 volumes, one-tenth of the entire number of books in the library. One feature of our picture work may be of interest. We found that the teachers were expected to give their pupils a certain amount of mythology, Greek and Roman, and to do this without a text-book. We have accordingly prepared a collection of mounted pictures on mythological subjects. On the back of the picture the mythological story is told; in some cases, questions as to the pictures are suggested, and any list of references which the library may contain, as poems, quotations, with a brief account of the artist or sculptor. These have proved exceedingly popular.

Connected with the library is a most satisfactory children's room, large and well lighted and attractively furnished, and, as in many other libraries, in this children's room lies

our hope for the improvement in the kind and quality of work we shall do in the future at the central library.

Perhaps it would be well to state just how many books we have in the library, and a little more statistically just what work it does. Beginning with 6000 books on our shelves, now, at the end of our fourth year, we have 16,000. Our circulation for the first year was in round numbers 64,000. This last year (1905) we circulated 82,000. This means a circulation to adults at the central library of 43,000, 16,000 to the children in the city, and 22,000 to the county by stations, Sunday

school collections and book wagon. This means that we turn over our stock of books (to use the commercial phrase) five times during the year, and that counting the population of the county at 45,000, that we send out two books to every man, woman and child. Our staff consists of librarian, children's librarian, two assistants and janitor. Besides this we have the fluctuating help to be obtained from an apprentice class varying in number from one to six. These figures seem to show conclusively the economy of reaching a large rural population by means of a central library with a system of branches.

### AN INNOVATION IN LIBRARY MEETINGS

By LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Library visitor, Wisconsin Free Library Commission*

For years past, the programs of our national and state library associations have been devoted almost exclusively to discussions by librarians and for librarians. The viewpoint has been in nearly every instance that of the librarian or trustee. Seldom, if ever, is the voice of the public heard or the library discussed from the standpoint of those who really own it. A departure from the usual association program was made at a recent district library meeting in Wisconsin. Only two papers during a three-session program were given by librarians, the rest of the time being devoted to reports by "laymen" on the various libraries represented in the district.

Some three months prior to the meeting, the writer visited the various towns in her capacity of program maker and sought out some interested citizen in each place to make a thorough and frank investigation of the local library as to the work it was doing, its opportunities, its needs, wherein it fell short and the remedies, and other points that might occur to the investigator. Twelve towns were thus visited, in every case, of course, with the knowledge and co-operation of the local board and librarian. No one was selected to make the report who had ever been connected with the library management in any way.

In one town, where it was known that the working people did not use the library to any extent, the president of the local labor union

was asked to make the report and to embody within it the reasons for the non-attendance of the laboring classes. This delegate's report on the labor situation in its relation to the library was found of great interest to the librarians, who promptly elected the worker to the office of president of the district library association. In explanation of the causes of absenteeism on the part of the working classes, their representative insisted that the public library did not need librarians of a new order or a different class of books to attract the working man; but that what was needed was "an awakened public conscience, a conscience so wide awake that it will touch wealth not only into building and equipping libraries, but into the purpose of affording the men wealth employs time to lay hold of the opportunity the building and equipment afford. It needs a public conscience that will help lift young men out of the erroneous impression that sport and frivolous indolence will do more to restore the exhausted physical condition than will a few hours with good books. It needs library spirit ripened in the public mind to the point of appreciation of the responsibility imposed on one branch for the well-being of every other by human society. Building libraries is a great work. Would it not be a greater to give working men such hours of toil that they would be able to spend a little time each day in se-

curing the benefits the library affords?" Interviews with over one hundred working men were epitomized as follows: "A man cannot work ten hours a day, attend to his duties as husband and father, study and read in the evening at the library, and keep himself in physical condition to hold his job. Logically, therefore, it follows that the men of wealth who conduct business and head the lists of contributors who pay for library buildings have shut against the working man the door of opportunity to enjoy what they have so generously provided, by their demand that he shall labor from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night."

A young Hollander, who reported for his town, made a plea for foreign books on library shelves. He stated that opposition to the library had disappeared and that the funds had been largely augmented since the introduction of foreign books for the adults who could not read English readily.

Another critic scored the city officials of his city for their parsimony toward the local library, citing the fact that the city expended \$36,000 a year for the salaries of teachers and \$720 a year as the total expenditure for a librarian and two assistants. The employment of a trained and more efficient librarian was urged. As an evidence of the spirit in which this report was received, it may be here stated that the librarian secured a written copy of the report and published it in the local paper to call attention to the need of more efficient service at the library!

An Englishman, the canon of an Episcopal cathedral, delivered a most delightful address on the shortcomings of the library in his present abode. He took issue with the appointment of library boards by mayors as provided for in the Wisconsin law and thought that better results could be obtained by self-perpetuating bodies. He deplored the tendency of modern librarians in filling the shelves with everything recent, believing that it would be better to wait awhile to see whether the books bear the test of time.

Another speaker believed that the average librarian failed to realize that in the public reading room there is a public convenience and a covert reformatory institution all in one, competing with the saloon, the dive, the dance hall, the gaming table, and every other resort of sin and solace in the modern catalog of

evil and frivolous tendencies. To enter upon this competition successfully, the speaker contended, there must be something more than mere books, magazines, chairs, lights, radiators, and tables. There must be an atmosphere of welcome, a homelike feeling that breathes freedom and fellowship for the men and boys without homes, or who having homes, yet lack a place for quiet, peaceful, and uninterrupted reading or study. While the atmosphere within the reading room should be refining and elevating, the speaker feared that there was great danger through rigidity of rules and a general air of stiffness and conventionality that those who are most in need of such opportunities are repelled and the room unconsciously reserved for those who need it least and use it little. The speaker would have one room in which the cigar was tolerated and which the working man might enter in the garments of his toil. "Did you ever hear," the speaker inquired, "of the proprietor of an amusement resort ringing a bell sharply at 9 o'clock and peremptorily inviting his customers to depart? Would you expect him to come around and turn off the light over a table the moment a customer left it? As he passes down among the card tables and you chance to catch his eye, would you expect his countenance to wear that 'how-long-are-you-going-to-stay' expression we sometimes see in the face of the public servant? He won't appear to notice whether you have your hat on; whether you have steered your umbrella into the proper receptacle; whether you have left your rubbers in the lobby; whether you are occupying more than one chair; whether you have had a clean shave, a clean collar, and a recent shine—in short, his whole attitude and action will speak a welcome when you come, a pleasure while you stay, and a God-speed when you go. Why should the corporation hireling meet you with a protruding chin? Why should his attitude and the atmosphere that pervades his presence leave you under the impression that he owns the place? that such privileges as you exercise in his domain are by his grace and permission? Why should the schedule of opening and closing hours be arranged with a special view to the convenience of the servant instead of the public? The reply is that all employes have their regular hours—why should not the servant of the public have his?



The answer opens up the whole range of discussion between socialism and democracy. If it be true that selfishness is a universal human attribute; that it is impossible to get good service except it be for the selfish interest of the servant to render good service, then the keystone of socialism is wanting and democracy remains the only hope of society. It is submitted that the public library and reading room should be open during all those ordinary waking hours when the common people are off duty. It should be open evenings until 10 o'clock. It should be open Sundays and holidays, all day and all evening."

The next speaker insisted that "public libraries should be regarded as centers of influence rather than as institutional or functional. Their value should so far as possible be measured by the direction and force of this influence in preference to the number of books read and readers reached, or even the character of the books separate from this influence. Here is where the character of the librarians weigh, counting large in the scale. They are far more than clerks and recorders. To them statistics should be subordinate things. There is a just pride in good catalog work, clean and orderly rooms, fine reports, and large figures for readers and books read. But this pride should be wholly obscured by a pride in a right and wide influence on the public with whom they come in contact."

A summary of the reports given would show a demand for longer hours, the library made more a place of resort, and a lowering of the standard of literature in the average library. Two or three speakers insisted that if certain misguided borrowers wished to read Mary Jane Holmes' languishing tales, the library should provide them and then employ competent librarians to lead the "languishees" into higher fields—like unto the fisherman who uses various sorts of flies and even old red flannel, upon occasion, as bait.

Each talk or paper was followed by lively discussion and the sessions proved most interesting. Librarians returned to their respective haunts in thoughtful mood. The novelty of program brought out the largest attendance of members of the Fox River Valley Library Association ever recorded, and the plan is heartily recommended to jaded program-makers in search of something new and helpful.

#### LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1905

In 1905 legislative sessions were held in 41 states and territories, of which 29 passed general laws directly affecting library interests. Almost uniformly the new laws aim to make more liberal provision for library work or to remove legal difficulties in the way of its extension. In only one case was there a decrease in the amount of money appropriated for library purposes, while in 19 cases increases were made. One new library commission was created and four others were enlarged either in function or scope. Provision for the founding and support of libraries was made more liberal in the case of seven states. Travelling library work was enlarged by increased appropriations in two states, and in one legal provision was made for the appointing of local boards to receive and administer such libraries. To provide better facilities for library education, one state established a permanent school of library science under the direction of the state commission, and another made legal provision for the conducting of library institutes. In some form or other the state library has received mention in the laws of nearly all the states and territories, and in 16 cases provision is made for enlarged work, additional functions, or improved equipment. School libraries also received much attention, especially in the South and newer West, where the public library is still in its infancy. In several states minute provision is made for the care and distribution of state documents, giving evidence of a widespread awakened sentiment on this subject. The act that makes the greatest innovation in library polity is that of Illinois, making provision for the compulsory establishment of a library pension fund in cities of a certain size. On the whole, the trend of library legislation during the year indicates that there is no cessation of public interest in the library movement, and that legislatures are almost uniformly disposed to help along the movement so far as lies in their power.

The following gives a summary of the more important acts of the year.

**Library commissions.** A new state commission is created in Oregon, composed of the Governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state university, the librarian of the Portland library, and one other person to be appointed by the Governor. The commission is to advise in all library matters, maintain a system of travelling libraries, publish lists and circulars, conduct a summer school of library instruction, and maintain a clearing house for periodicals. \$2000 is appropriated for the purposes of the commission, \$1200 of which is for salary of secretary. Michigan makes it the duty of the state commission to maintain library institutes, and makes a special appropriation for

that work. Wisconsin further enlarges the work of the commission by establishing a permanent school of library science under its care, and by making the secretary of the commission a member of the commission for supplying books and periodicals to the schools of the state.

*Founding, government, and support.*—Illinois and Kansas each provide that on petition of 50 legal voters, a vote must be taken on the subject of establishing and maintaining a public library. In Illinois, the act applies to all towns, villages or townships; in Kansas, to all cities. The maximum tax rate for such libraries is fixed at 2 mills on the dollar in Illinois; at 2 mills in cities of the first class in Kansas, at 3 mills in cities of the second and third class. Library boards in Illinois are to consist of six members, two going out of office each year.

Nebraska passes an act enabling cities of 100,000 population to establish and maintain libraries, art galleries and museums, provide grounds for buildings, and receive donations and bequests for the same. Wisconsin permits the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms in any city, village or town, repealing the law that limited this privilege to towns of over 1000 population. Tennessee provides that a city of 6000 or over may establish a free library and reading room, by vote of the mayor and city council. The former law limited this privilege to cities of 20,000 population or over. In New Jersey, common councils are authorized to appropriate \$1000 to establish or aid a public library or reading room in any city. Any borough, town, township or village, after majority vote in favor, may raise by taxation \$1000 annually for public library and reading room. In Pennsylvania, boroughs are authorized to contract for free use of non-sectarian public libraries, the amount to be appropriated for such a contract not to exceed a tax of one mill on the dollar. In Michigan, township and village boards are authorized to appoint provisional library boards to act during the interval before permanent boards are elected by the people. Permanent boards are to consist of six persons, two to be elected annually. Rules for the management of township and district libraries are to be prepared and printed by the superintendent of public instruction. In California a new law requires that boards of public libraries in municipalities must meet at least once a month. Connecticut provides that any town, borough or city may appropriate money for either a site or the maintenance of a free library, whether it be the property of a private corporation or of the municipality, such appropriation to be for a term not exceeding 10 years. Minnesota has raised the maximum tax for libraries, in villages or cities of less than 50,000 population, from 1½ to 2 mills on the dollar. Contracts to loan books to any neighboring town, city

or village, regardless of county lines, are authorized.

*Travelling libraries.*—Wisconsin provides for the appointing of library boards to have the care of travelling libraries, belonging to the county or state systems, such boards to supersede the voluntary organizations which have heretofore received and cared for travelling libraries. They are to be appointed by the village or town trustees. Kansas authorizes its travelling library commission to appoint a secretary at a salary of \$1200 a year, and an assistant at \$600. Colorado increases its appropriation for travelling libraries from \$1000 a year to \$1500.

*Library instruction.*—A summer school for library study is established by Washington and put under the charge of the state commission. Michigan makes legal provision for the conducting of library institutes, and appropriates \$3000 for this work and the organizing of libraries. The summer school heretofore maintained by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has been made into a permanent school of library science, an additional appropriation of \$3500 a year being made for this purpose.

*State library.*—Pennsylvania has set apart the "executive building" for the uses of the state library, to be occupied as soon as the new capitol shall be ready for government officers. The scope of the library is extended so as to include a museum illustrating the botany, natural history and geology of the state. \$20,000 is appropriated for the maintenance of this museum. The state librarian is to have charge of the editing and distributing of the state archives. The library is hereafter to be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. instead of from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. as before. Connecticut provides for the printing annually of 2500 copies of the state librarian's report, and requires that one original copy of all reports of legislative committee hearings transcribed by the stenographer for the use of the committee, shall be furnished to the state librarian. The Oregon State Library is placed under the exclusive control of justices of the supreme court. The librarian must reside at the seat of government and give a bond of \$1000. Montana permits books belonging to the historical and miscellaneous departments of the state library, other than reference books, to be loaned to citizens of the state, on suitable guarantee. South Dakota defines the state library as "consisting of the library of the state historical society, and the miscellaneous collection of books, papers and documents hitherto in the custody of the secretary of state, exclusive of the library of the supreme court." The secretary of the state historical society is made the state librarian. Nevada appropriates \$40,000 from the state library fund for the erection of a state library and supreme court building. Substantial increases in the appropriations for

state library equipment are shown by the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Indiana, Minnesota, West Virginia and Georgia, and the territory of New Mexico. Increases in salary are made by Rhode Island, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas and Oregon.

*School libraries.*—Connecticut provides that the state board of education may furnish books and apparatus for public schools at county temporary homes, and appropriate \$10 to each such school, for this purpose. Wisconsin makes provision for a mutual exchange of books between any public library and the school library of any town, village or city. The act also requires that hereafter books for school libraries shall be selected by county superintendents instead of town clerks. South Carolina provides that when \$10 shall be raised locally for establishing a public school library, or \$5 for the enlargement of such library, the state board shall in each case give a like sum for the same purpose; appropriations are limited to 25 schools per year in any one county. In Oregon, counties of 100,000 population are required to levy a tax of 10 cents for each child between 4 and 20 years, for school libraries, to be distributed to districts according to the number of school children. Books are to be bought from lists prepared by the state library commission, and loaned under their rules. County superintendents are to appoint librarians, and keep complete records of books bought and prices. Montana establishes a fund for books for school libraries, but provides that in districts other than cities, maintaining a free public library and having a population of 2000 or over, such library money may, in the discretion of the school trustees, be used for paying current expenses of the schools.

*Documents.*—Vermont requires the state librarian to distribute specified state documents to state normal schools, high schools and academies; to the clerk of each organized town; to each register of probate; to each supreme court and U. S. district judge; and to the libraries of the University of Vermont, Middlebury College, Norwich University and the Rutland Bar Association. Pennsylvania transfers the custody of public documents, except the pamphlet laws and the legislative handbook, from the secretary of the commonwealth to the state librarian, for such distribution as may be required by law. Indiana increases the number of copies of state publications that are to be delivered to the state librarian from 150 to 200. In Kansas, the state librarian is required to exchange state reports with other states, territories, societies and institutions. Washington provides that 300 copies of each volume of state reports be delivered to the state library for distribution, remainders to be kept by the library.

*Miscellaneous.*—In New Jersey, all books belonging to a city having a public library,

may be transferred to that library by the board having them in charge, all responsibility of such boards ceasing with the transfer. By special act, New York authorizes the board of estimate and apportionment of New York City to contract with the 3 public libraries of the city, binding the city to repair and make good any damage to library buildings erected by the Carnegie gift; the board is also authorized to provide at city expense an original stock of books for any such new library building where no stock of books exists. In Illinois, cities of 100,000 population are required to establish a pension fund, to which library employes may contribute each month for 10 years a percentage of their salaries, and receive benefits on and after their retirement at the age of 55 years, or, after 20 years of service; in the latter case, payment for 5 years will be sufficient. Illinois also increases its annual appropriation to the state historical library from \$3500 to \$5000, and gives \$2000 for expenses of the annual meeting of the state historical society. Indiana makes the wilful injuring of any public library property punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Wisconsin extends the operation of the free public lectures act, enabling boards of education to make appropriations for lectures to be given at public libraries. The appropriation for the legislative reference department of this state is increased from \$2500 to \$4500. Minnesota provides that deposits made with clerks of district courts as security for fees in any action pending, which shall not be repaid within three years after the action has terminated, shall become the property of the law library of the county, if there be one. Kansas appropriates \$500 for purchasing books for the library of the state penitentiary. California requires boards of trustees of public libraries to make annual reports to the legislative body of their municipality, and to send annually a copy of such reports to the state library.

ASA WYNKOOP, *New York State Library.*

#### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held in Toronto on Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, April 16 and 17, 1906. A program has been arranged to cover the more practical and timely subjects of interest to Canadian librarians. The question of library buildings will receive special attention and will be illustrated with views of the exterior and interior of many new buildings in the Province and numerous floor plans; these will be supplemented by views of well known and representative library buildings in the United States. A large attendance is hoped for. Later announcement and program will be sent out by the secretary, E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

### PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT BOOKS

As a result of the proposed revision and codification of the copyright law, undertaken last year at the suggestion of the Senate Committee under the auspices of the Librarian of Congress and the direct charge of the Register of Copyrights, the continuance of existing privileges of importation of copyright books for libraries is strongly opposed by the authors' and the publishers' copyright leagues and other interests concerned in copyright revision. In view of the importance of this matter, in its bearing both upon the libraries and upon copyright legislation, a presentation of the facts and of the arguments on both sides seems desirable.

This proposed codification of existing copyright legislation into a revised law, uniform with the copyright laws of other nations, and satisfactory to all the interests concerned, has been discussed in a series of conferences called by the Librarian of Congress. The American Library Association has been represented at these conferences by two delegates—Mr. Frank P. Hill, acting first as senior vice-president and later as president of the Association, and Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, as chairman of the committee on book-buying. At the Portland Conference these delegates submitted a brief report (Proc., p. 164), stating that they had attended the conference held May 31 to June 2, 1905, and had protested against the adoption of an amendment prohibiting importation by libraries of foreign editions of copyrighted works without written consent of author or copyright proprietor; and referring the question to the Council for consideration and action. In accordance with this report the Council passed the following resolution:

"That the executive board be requested to take measures for the representation of the Association at future conferences on the revision of the copyright laws, and in behalf of the Association to protest against the inclusion in the copyright law of the provision prohibiting importation of copyrighted works into the United States without written consent of author or copyright proprietor, or to secure some modification of the same."

At its Lake Placid meeting in September, the executive board recommended its copyright delegates, after conference with representative members of the Association, to consider the advisability of a protest regarding the proposed copyright provisions, or their modification, and to take action accordingly in connection with the sessions of the Copyright conference. (L. J. Nov., 1905, p. 864.) A Council meeting for the further consideration of the matter was desired by the board in December, but it was found impracticable to obtain a quorum at that time, and the secretary of the Association sent to all members of Council a circular letter, asking recommenda-

tion or criticism in relation to the proposed amendment, and suggesting that a strenuous campaign be made by librarians protesting to their Congressmen against the prohibition of importation of books copyrighted in America without the consent in writing of the author or owner of the copyright.

As a result, the original amendment was withdrawn and a substitute was framed and presented by the publishers' league representatives. On Jan. 11, 1906, an informal conference was called by the executive board of the American Library Association, to give opportunity for discussion of the whole question by librarians and by representatives of the American Publishers' Copyright League. The substitute amendment was presented and discussed; and in its place a further amendment was proposed by Mr. W. P. Cutter, Forbes Librarian, Northampton, Mass. This was accepted by the publishers' representatives as a valuable suggestion, and was received with approval by the librarians present. It was transmitted to the officers of the publishers' league for framing in legal form and for later presentation as an amendment probably satisfactory to both sides.

The foregoing gives briefly the record of action and discussion on the measure so far. To bring out specifically the points at issue, we give also the text of the provisions of the present copyright law and of the Dingley tariff act of 1897, under which the free importation privilege obtains; the several amendments suggested; report of the informal A. L. A. conference on Jan. 11; a statement of the publishers' argument; and brief statements from several librarians of the library point of view.

### THE EXISTING LAW AND SUBSTITUTES PROPOSED Existing law

The following provisions of the law of 1891 follow practically the act of 1870 as contained in the Revised Statutes of 1878, Section 4964:

"Every person who, after the recording of the title of any book and the depositing of two copies of such book as provided by this act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such book, shall forfeit every copy thereof to such proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction."

The following provisions were added, *de novo*, in the act of 1891, in connection with the "manufacturing clause":

"During the existence of such copyright



the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph, so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, shall be, and is hereby prohibited, except in the cases specified in paragraphs 512 to 516, inclusive, in section two of the act entitled, an act to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved October 1, 1890; and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any one time; and, except in the case of newspapers and magazines, not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the provisions of this act, unauthorized by the author, which are hereby exempted from prohibition of importation:

"Provided, nevertheless, That in the case of books of foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translation of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted."

The paragraphs nos. 512 to 516, inclusive, of the tariff act approved October 1, 1890, became, by the amended tariff act approved July 24, 1897, paragraphs nos. 500 to 504, inclusive, of the free list, as follows:

"500. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"501. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

"502. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

"503. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

"504. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale."

#### *Substitute originally proposed*

"But the privilege accorded to certain institutions under paragraph five hundred and fifteen of section two of said Act, to import free of duty not more than two copies of books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts, shall apply to the importation of books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts which have been copyrighted in the United States, only when the holders of the American copyrights thereof in writing consent to such importation; and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon and with the written consent of the holders of the American copyrights, not more than two copies of such book at any one time;"

#### *Second substitute proposed*

"The importation shall also be permitted as follows: Copies of an edition of a copyrighted book, which edition has been printed abroad with the authorization of the author or the proprietor.

"1. When imported by the authority of the United States, or for the use of the United States, or by or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"2. One copy of any such book imported at any one time, when so imported for use and not for sale, for the use of any college, university, public library, or educational society, which has been duly incorporated; but such privilege of importation for such incorporated society shall apply to the foreign edition of a book that has secured American copyright only in the case in which the American edition of such book does not contain the complete material, text, and illustrations, as printed in the authorized foreign edition of such book.

"3. When specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, under the permission given in writing by the author or proprietor of the American copyright of such work.

"4. When such books form parts of libraries belonging to persons or families from foreign countries, if the copies have been actually used abroad by such persons and are not intended for sale in the United States.

"5. All class of works in raised print for the use of the blind."

#### *Third substitute proposed*

To section 2 of foregoing. In substance: Permitting importation for incorporated in-

stitutions of one copy of any copyright book not the work of an author of American residence or citizenship.

A. L. A. CONFERENCE WITH PUBLISHERS' LEAGUE

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held at the Mercantile Library in New York City on Jan. 11, 1906, to afford opportunity for discussion of the revision of the importation clause in the present copyright law, and to prepare a substitute clause which shall be acceptable to all interests concerned for the new codification of the copyright law. There were present at this conference for the executive board, Mr. Frank P. Hill, president, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. G. M. Jones, Miss Caroline H. Garland, Miss Helen E. Haines, Mr. J. I. Wyer (acting as secretary); by invitation Messrs. A. E. Bostwick, H. C. Wellman, J. H. Canfield, W. C. Kimball, W. T. Peoples, W. P. Cutter, Miss I. E. Lord and Miss M. W. Plummer, librarians; and Messrs. George Haven Putnam, William Appleton and Charles Scribner, publishers.

President Hill opened the meeting by stating as the reason for its call the desire to reach a better understanding by both publishers and librarians as to the different points of view which are held regarding the desired exemption from importation duty of certain classes of books. He then called upon Mr. George Haven Putnam, who briefly sketched the history of copyright legislation in the United States, touching upon the existing differences between publishers and authors and librarians, and offered the following draft of a paragraph suggested for correction of the importation clause of the existing copyright statute.

"The importation shall be permitted as follows:

"Copies of an edition of a copyrighted book, which has been printed abroad with the authorization of the author or the proprietor.

"1. When imported by the authority of the United States, or for the use of the United States, or by or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"2. One copy of any such book imported at any time, when so imported for use and not for sale, for the use of any college, university, public library or educational society, which has been duly incorporated; but such privilege of importation for such incorporated society shall apply to the foreign edition of a book that has secured American copyright only in the case in which the American edition of such book does not contain the complete material, text, and illustrations, as printed in the authorized foreign edition of such book.

"3. When specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, under the

permission given in writing by the author or proprietor of the American copyright of such work.

"4. When such books form parts of libraries belonging to persons or families from foreign countries, if the copies have been actually used abroad by such persons and are not intended for sale in the United States.

"5. All classes of works in raised print for the use of the blind."

In the following discussion, Mr. Putnam was questioned closely by Messrs. W. P. Cutter, Dr. J. H. Canfield and Dr. E. C. Richardson as to the exact bearing and the effect of this suggested clause upon the conditions now existing under the present law. Mr. Appleton was then called upon and stated that unless an agreement could be reached between librarians and publishers, which would secure to authors the right to control their market in every country without likelihood of ruinous importation of cheaper editions from other countries, it would be of little benefit to remodel the present copyright law. Upon invitation from the chair, Mr. Scribner called attention to the greatly increased importation by library associations and individuals in recent years under the duty free clause in the present law. Mr. Scribner also stated that librarians have not appreciated the provision that they were for use and not for sale and have sold wornout, surplus, or undesirable books, which in turn have found their way into the market, to the detriment of the authorized editions. In reply to a question from Dr. Canfield, Mr. Scribner further stated that the new law would prohibit the importation by libraries or individuals of either first or second hand copies of American books bearing the copyright notice of our government, whether purchased alone or in a library bought *en bloc*.

Invitation from the chair to librarians present resulted in the following expressions: Dr. Richardson assured the publishers that librarians were in sympathy with the contention of authors and publishers in this matter, and that the attitude of librarians is not that of asking privileges or concessions *de novo*, but simply to keep what we now have, and that the new provision requiring written permission of the author or proprietor of American copyrights and the knowledge as to whether a given book has been copyrighted for America would cause annoyance and loss specially to the larger libraries. Dr. Canfield was in cordial sympathy in making what order was possible from the present unsatisfactory condition of the copyright law and felt that publishers to make their position tenable should be able to show very clearly that importation of American copyrighted books by libraries to be placed before the public on library shelves is actually injurious to the American author. Mr. Putnam replied that no statistics on this point were available.

but that the American publishers who have business houses abroad know through business knowledge that thousands of dollars' worth of such books are brought in each year. Mr. Bostwick stated that the librarians were now making the three following concessions in this matter, which he thought were all the publishers could fairly ask:

1. Consenting to the reduction of copies from two to one.
2. Relinquishment of the right to import unauthorized editions.
3. The restriction of the importation privilege to incorporated institutions only.

Mr. W. P. Cutter offered the following suggested amendment to section 2 of the draft submitted by Mr. Putnam and given in full above: after the word "book" insert "not the work of an author of American residence or citizenship," stating that in his opinion this amendment would be satisfactory to American librarians. Mr. Scribner stated that Mr. Cutter's was the most interesting suggestion he had heard, and that speaking for authors and publishers, he would be glad to have it considered by counsel as to its legal possibility and as to whether it would be consistent with existing treaties, and that the authors and publishers would be prepared to report definitely on its satisfactoriness at the next copyright conference, which is planned to be held during January.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. I. WYER, *Secretary*.

#### THE PUBLISHERS' VIEW

The existing American copyright statute was put into shape (with the exception of certain amendments on matters not now in controversy), under the act of 1891. The bill, as framed and presented to Congress, was the result of a series of conferences and discussions which had extended over a term of five years. At these conferences were presented the views and suggestions of a number of the bodies interested in copyright law, or which were admitted to have some right to be heard in connection with the framing of the provisions of the new law.

The law that was finally enacted (late on the last night of the session), March 3, 1891, included one or two provisions interpolated at the very last moment, which provisions had not been considered at these conferences, and which, therefore, did not represent the consensus of opinion of those who were charged with the responsibility for the shaping of the law. Certain of these provisions were in fact entirely inconsistent with the general principles of copyright or with other provisions of the final statute.

The law makes provision (in line with the similar provision of all existing copyright acts), that during the existence of the copyright, the importation into the United States

of any book or any other article so copyrighted shall be and is prohibited.

Under a clause interpolated in the act, as above stated, during the night of March 3, 1891—a clause which had, therefore, not before been under consideration at any of the copyright conferences or before the committees of the House or of the Senate—it was provided that there should be an exception to this prohibition of the importation of copyrighted works "in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any one time."

There was a further exception permitting such importation of "not more than two copies at any one time," without duty, to societies, colleges, libraries, etc.

This provision not having been considered in connection with the main purpose of the statute, or with the other sections of the statute, was curiously ill-considered in its wording and has had results which were doubtless wider than were anticipated by the individuals who were responsible for its framing or by the legislator who took the responsibility of getting it inserted in the act. The law concedes, in form at least, to the producer of the article entitled to copyright, a control or "monopoly," during the term of copyright of all property rights in the article so produced, within the territory belonging to the United States. It is the purpose of the American law, as of all similar copyright laws, to grant to the producer an absolute control or "monopoly." There are various inconveniences connected with such "monopolies," whether these cover copyrighted articles or patented articles. The producer may be unduly exacting or unreasonable. He may fix a price upon his article which is higher than the would-be buyer finds convenient; he may connect with the arrangements for the sale of the production conditions which are onerous and unreasonable. Such possible inconveniences and disadvantages to the consumer or to the general public were taken into account in the first framing of copyright law. It has been assumed in all countries which have enacted patent laws or copyright laws that the advantages of encouraging invention on the one hand and the production of literature on the other, and the wisdom of securing for the inventors or the producers the full enjoyment of their productions, were considerations sufficiently important to offset the occasional disadvantage arising from the exactions or the stupidity of an unreasonable producer.

Under the existing copyright laws of Europe, the author is given full control of his property in all the states taking part in the Berne Convention, that is in what is practically the territory of Europe. He is placed in a position to make assignment of the prop-

erty existing under his copyrights to business representatives in the different states concerned. These assignments are protected under the copyright laws of each state and under the general copyright system of the Berne Convention, which is accepted as binding upon each state.

It was recognized by those who were responsible for framing the regulations of the Berne Convention that if an author were to secure the full advantage of his property rights, he must be protected in the exclusive control of each of the markets in which he is given rights. Any impairment of his power to sell or to assign the exclusive control of each individual market would lessen, of necessity, the business returns that he could secure from such market.

The carelessly worded section above referred to in the American law has the necessary result of impairing the property rights of authors, whether American or trans-Atlantic, and, therefore, of lessening the business returns that can be secured to them under such rights. While the law in one section gives an absolute control under the copyright, in this other section it concedes, practically without restriction, to societies or to individuals the right to import copies of copyrighted books. As a result of this slovenly legislation—legislation which is not paralleled in any other copyright statute in the world—the business of supplying the American market with foreign editions of books copyrighted in the United States has each year, since the enactment of the law of 1891, assumed larger proportions. The injustice thus caused to the producer, the author, and to his business representative, the publisher, is manifest.

The author, whether English or American, may make sale to the Australian market at the moderate price which Australia is prepared to pay, of the right to produce an Australian edition of the book. He has already made sale to an English publisher of the rights for Great Britain. He makes a third sale to the American publisher of the rights for the United States. Under the law as it stands, there is nothing to prevent the importation into this country of a low priced Australian edition, and every copy sold of such edition interferes with the returns belonging properly to the author for the sale of his authorized American edition. If the American publisher has made direct purchase of the copyright, thus standing in the position of the author, the value of that which he has purchased is interfered with to just the extent to which he is exposed to competition through the importation of copies of the book from Great Britain or copies from Australia. When the publisher finds that he has not secured from his purchase the control of the market, he is, of necessity, in connection with the purchase of a further similar book,

willing to pay, and in a position to pay, a smaller price than he would otherwise have paid. The author who has guaranteed under his contract the exclusive control of the American market is not placed in a position to carry out his own guaranty.

The business of agents working in London, Leipsic, and elsewhere in supplying the American market with copies of foreign editions of American copyrighted books is each year assuming larger proportions. It is the case that a large proportion of the more important works published each year are addressed more particularly to what the publishers call the library public. These are books which are too large in compass or too costly in price to meet the requirements of any large number of individual buyers. The American publishers look to the librarians, through the purchase of a substantial proportion of the editions of such books, to render the co-operation required to make their publication remunerative and to encourage the production of American editions of further similar books.

It is increasingly the case, however, that American buyers, whether individuals or libraries, secure either through the mails or in freight importations the copies required by them of this class of literature from trans-Atlantic editions. The American publisher, who has made payment for his American market, finds that the most valuable portion of this market is taken away from him.

The English author who has made sale to an American publisher of the American market has, of course, a direct business interest in securing for his assign the full control of such market. If he cannot do this, the price that can be paid to him (or to other authors for similar books) is, of necessity, lessened.

On the ground, therefore, as well of consistency in the law of copyright, of justice to authors, and of justice to the business interests of American citizens, it is claimed that this defective provision in the existing law should be amended. A bill for its amendment has in fact for two years or more been on the calendar. It is admitted that no obstacle ought to be placed in the way of the importation by a library or by a scholarly buyer in securing copies of a foreign edition, in the cases in which, on one ground or another, such edition may be more complete or more effective. It is pointed out, however, that under the ordinary routine of the book-importing business, there is no difficulty in arranging to make such importations with the consent of the owner (or the assign of the owner) of the American copyright. The publishers have a direct business interest in supplying all such requirements. This is the course taken in Great Britain, for instance, when on one ground or another it is desired to secure a Continental edition of a work that has been placed under British copyright.



The English librarian is, under the provisions of the British law, prevented from including in his purchases from Germany copies of Tauchnitz or Asher editions of English books; and he finds no difficulty in instructing his agent in Leipsic to exclude from his shipments all such editions.

No obstacles ought to be placed in the way of a resident returning to this country with a library which might include copies of foreign editions of an American copyright book. The bringing in of such a library under the heading of "personal effects," or the purchase by institutions in this market *en bloc* of libraries from Europe which might include copies of copyrighted books should always be made practicable.

It is contended, however, by the authors and by their business representatives, the publishers, as also by the lawyers who are interested in connection with the preparation of the revised statute in securing a consistent and equitable copyright law for the United States, that this ill-considered provision of the law of 1891, should, in the revision of the statute, be corrected so as to permit the importation of copyrighted books into the United States only under the authority of the owner of the copyright, as was the case prior to 1891 and as is the procedure under the copyright laws of England and of the Continent.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,  
Secretary American Publishers'  
Copyright League.

#### ACTION OF AUTHORS' COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

The Council of the American Copyright League has issued the following statement of the position of authors:

The American Copyright League, representing the authors of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic and cognate works, maintains that the copyright protection in the property created by such authors should justly and logically include the right to sell or control such works for any specified time or territory or under any specified conditions, either directly or through their assigns, publisher or publishers, and therefore the League holds that the author should be able to sell the American market, the English market, and any other markets separately, and to assure each market against importations from other markets of the work thus sold. It therefore maintains, as a matter of right and justice, that the importation of foreign editions should be prohibited, as is the case in other countries, except by consent of the author or copyright proprietor, but in view of existing law and conditions and especially of the inclusion in our copyright law of the manufacturing clause, it is prepared to recommend to authors the concession of general permission to import copies of authorized foreign editions under the circumstances scheduled as follows:

During the existence of the copyright in any work or of *ad interim* protection, any copies

produced without the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor or any copies of a periodical containing unauthorized reprint from any copyrighted work, should be considered fraudulent and illegal, and the importation of such fraudulent copies into the United States prohibited.

During the existence of the copyright in any book or of *ad interim* protection, the importation of copies of authorized foreign editions into the United States should be prohibited, except in the case of:

(a) Periodicals containing portions of such work printed by arrangement with the author;

(b) A work in a foreign language or languages other than English prior to the production of an edition in the original language in the United States under copyright protection;

(c) Books in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(d) A work of which the American edition is out of print, so long as this condition exists and it cannot be procured from the copyright proprietor or the American publisher;

(e) Copies imported by the authority and for the use of the United States Government or the Library of Congress;

(f) Single copies forming part of a library or collection purchased abroad in good faith for public use and not for sale or of household effects in use abroad for more than one year, or of personal baggage;

(g) Single copies imported from the country of original authorship, only by a public library or other incorporated educational or other institution for public culture;

(h) Single copies imported for use and not for sale on the written consent of the copyright proprietor; but copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the copyright proprietor or limit or annul the copyright protection provided by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

#### STATEMENTS FROM LIBRARIANS

Librarians should be the last to oppose the principles of copyright, or to do anything that would vitiate copyright or render it even partially or locally ineffective. But they do not believe that in advocating the retention of their present importation privileges they are doing this, any more than they would be opposing the principle of taxation if they should resist an attempt to repeal the law exempting them from the payment of taxes. It is right in a general way that every individual and every institution should bear a share of the expense of public administration; but it is often a matter of public policy to lift this burden from institutions that are doing a public service. In the same way, although we may accept the principle on which the copyright laws are based, we may still believe it to be public policy to exempt

from their operation institutions like public libraries and public schools, that are performing a service for the public. Even if the privileges now accorded to libraries were based on no other foundation than this, they would be amply justified, and any private interests with which they may interfere should give way to the public good just as such interests are obliged to do in the case of exemptions from taxation. But public libraries are more than institutions for doing a public service. They are, in addition, great advertisers of literature, and in this capacity they serve the business interests of author, publisher and bookseller to such a degree that these producers and distributors of literature should be glad to make concessions to them in every possible way. The library is a free distributor of sample books. Librarians believe that the great increase in the number of those who buy and read books, that has taken place in the past twenty years, has a causal relationship with this free distribution of samples. They believe that it would have almost paid the book trade to furnish them with these samples free during the twenty years of distribution; instead of which they have gladly purchased at a reasonable price.

The New York Public Library, for instance, gives out books for home use at about the rate of one every year for each inhabitant of the city. A large proportion of these are read by persons who would not have thought of purchasing the books that they take out. Large numbers of persons have an interest in literature newly aroused by such reading, and become purchasers of books. That an average of one book per year represents a satisfaction of the literary needs of New York is hard to believe. The books that we are circulating are practically samples, and we believe that they should be so treated.

It is true that the privileges accorded to a public institution may exceed the bounds of public policy. In the case of large educational institutions there are often emphatic protests against exemption from taxation. The recent unsuccessful effort of the city of New Haven to tax certain property of Yale University is a case in point. But we have seen no evidence that any such excessive privileges are or are likely to be accorded to the public library, and the burden of proof is certainly on the shoulders of those who assert the contrary.

The attitude here taken is one on which all librarians can unite, and I believe that those who object to our present importation privileges should also accept it. It is not necessary to insist here on the point of view held by many librarians that, although the author may properly be allowed to divide the field of trade and make his separate bargain in each division, the purchaser should be free to buy in whichever of these divisions suits

him best. This and similar claims are held by publishers to be in direct violation of the principles of copyright. They must, however, be reckoned with, for they are held honestly by numerous persons.

It is impossible, too, to overlook the fact that this subject of copyright appears to many librarians to be more or less closely bound up with that of book prices. Those interested on behalf of the book trade assert that there is no logical connection, and point out that overcharging on the part of an individual publisher or dealer may be adjusted through the usual channels of trade. Copyright, however, permits a division of the field of purchase, and in this case the provisions of the law make it impossible for the general public to escape an overcharge in one division by purchasing in another. Those who by special privilege may at present avail themselves of this method of adjusting prices are therefore scarcely to be blamed for regarding the withdrawal of the privilege as an effective bar to such adjustment.

Entirely apart, however, from all such ways of looking at the subject, all of us believe that the bounds of public policy are not exceeded by our present importation privileges.

Still, those of us who are interested in setting the copyright house in order and in the evolution of a systematic code from the present confused and contradictory body of law relating to the subject, and who realize that the question that touches us is but one of many that must be adjusted between conflicting interests, are unwilling that the whole scheme of reform should go by the board on account of refusal to compromise this one point. That it is possible to agree on a compromise to which both the book trade and the interests of education may give assent, we steadfastly believe. We are not anxious to import pirated editions. We are not anxious to take up the cudgels for the private owner who imports subject to duty, or for the casually organized ephemeral book club. We may even be willing to give up the privilege of importing foreign reprints of American books. But we do wish to be able to import the foreign books that we desire in their original editions, without being obliged to inquire whether or not the author or proprietor may or may not have secured American copyright. We should regard the withdrawal of this part of our privileges, as a measure, in the words of a recent resolution of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, to "diminish the resources" of libraries and "lessen their educational influence." But I see no reason why any change in the present law that will leave regular educational institutions secure in this privilege should not be accepted both by the majority of librarians and by those engaged in the production and sale of books.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

In "Copyright, its law and literature," Mr. R. R. Bowker defines copyright thus: "In its specific application it means the right to multiply copies of those products of the human brain known as literature and art."

Before 1836 an author could not secure a monopoly of this right in any country but his own, and consequently to protect his right it was necessary to prohibit importation of foreign editions. Otherwise the work might be printed abroad without paying a royalty, and imported and sold in competition with the copyrighted edition. (Thus importation was restricted in the statute of Queen Anne, the foundation of the modern copyright system. At the same time the interests of the public were guarded by a provision that if too high prices were charged, they might be ordered reduced.)

During the last half century the situation has changed. International copyright has spread throughout most of the civilized world. In so far as an author may now take out copyright in foreign countries, *the prohibition of importation is no longer necessary to secure to him absolute monopoly of "the right to multiply copies."*

Though the prohibition of importation is to this extent no longer requisite as a measure of abstract justice, it is doubtless *expedient* within certain limits. Thus the existing laws of the United States prohibit in general the importing of copyrighted articles, but make two notable exceptions. The first allows any person to import, subject to the duty, not more than two copies of a book at one time, for his own use and not for sale. The second permits public libraries and other educational institutions to import, duty free, copyrighted articles, not more than two copies in one invoice, for use and not for sale.

It has been proposed by bills previously introduced in Congress, and was suggested in connection with the present revision of the copyright law, to deprive libraries of this privilege, except after obtaining in writing the consent of the holders of the American copyrights (or in the few instances when the foreign edition differs in substance from the American). In other words it has been proposed practically to abolish the privilege altogether. For (1) the consent of the holders of the American copyrights would in all probability be withheld; and (2) even if it would be granted, the labor and delay of securing it in each instance would be prohibitive.

To restrict thus the privilege of importing would be a serious blow to the libraries of the country.

First, it would increase the cost of their books and so diminish their resources and educational influence. Already the cost to libraries of the better class of books has been greatly raised. A few years ago the publishers of the country formed an association which decreed that on new net publi-

cations no dealer should allow any library more than 10 per cent. discount, on pain of having his supply cut off. Since this action the cost of these books to libraries has been greatly advanced. A general advance of ten per cent., it has been asserted, was necessitated by greater cost of production. This may be true enough, but if the cost to the general public had been raised 10 per cent., the increase exacted at the same time from the free public libraries under the restrictions imposed by the American Publishers' Association would be 19 per cent.!\* In other words, the libraries would be made to pay a proportionate increase nearly double that paid by the general public. But careful estimates give ground for believing that the cost to the public has advanced more than 10 per cent., and that the cost to libraries has advanced at least 30 per cent. The prohibition of importing copyrighted books would make still further inroads on the limited funds of the libraries, and would simply benefit publishers at the expense of tax-supported, educational institutions.

Secondly, to prohibit importation would cause endless annoyance and confusion, and would seriously hamper the means of learning and culture. Every time the librarian saw a review of an English book, every time scholarly readers asked him to import a foreign work, before ordering, he would have to make an investigation to discover, if he could, whether the work had been copyrighted in this country or was likely to be. Often to secure prompt delivery the order is now sent as soon as a foreign book is announced—sometimes long before publication. This would no longer be possible. The order would have to wait until the librarian could find out whether the work would be copyrighted here. Further, books which are unobtainable in America, because "out of print" or "out of stock," could not be imported (unless the librarian sought out the holder of the American copyright and could induce him to consent). Imagine the endless difficulty, labor, expense, and delay!

Frequently the libraries of deceased scholars and similar collections are purchased abroad in block by our libraries and colleges. Under the proposed law, as soon as such a collection reached an American port, all the books in it which had been copyrighted and published in this country would presumably be confiscated. The librarian would have no alternative. He might write to the proprietors of the American copyrights—perhaps a thousand of them—and beg their consent to importation. If they all consented graciously and promptly he might have the privilege of securing his books!

\* The book formerly listed at \$1.50 was customarily sold to the general public, not at that price, but for about \$1.20, and to libraries for \$1.00. At a net price of \$1.32 the public would pay 10% increase, but the libraries would have to pay \$1.19 or 19% increase.

Copyright in the United States can be granted only under the power conferred by the Constitution. The purpose is there narrowly defined. Copyright may not be granted simply to benefit publishers, or authors, or as a measure of "business justice" *per se*. It may be granted for one end, and for one end only, and that is "To promote the progress of science and useful arts." It is scarcely conceivable, therefore, that if the mischievous effects are understood, Congress will ever impose any material restriction of the right to import copyrighted articles on the educational institutions of this country.

HILLER C. WELLMAN.

I suggest the following wording for insertion in the proposed copyright bill as being to my mind, a fair compromise between the suggestions of the publishers and the opinions of the importing librarians:

"The importation of articles copyrighted in the United States is hereby prohibited, except that books, maps, music, engravings, etchings, lithographs, chromos, photographs, cuts, prints, and charts, bound or unbound, and not the work of an author, engraver, lithographer or photographer who is a citizen or resident of the United States, and which are printed abroad with the authorization of the owner of the American copyright or his assign, may be imported as follows, if imported in good faith, for use and not for sale:

"(1) When imported, not more than one copy in any one invoice, for the use or by the order of any incorporated society, or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any incorporated college, academy, school, seminary, state or public library; or when forming a part of libraries purchased as a whole by such incorporated institutions; subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe;

"(2) When imported by the authority of or for the use of the United States, or for use of the Library of Congress;

"(3) When belonging to persons or families returning from foreign countries, provided the copies imported have been used abroad;

"(4) When imported, not to exceed two copies in any one invoice, by any person, provided that permission be given in writing by the owner of the copyright or his assign;

"(5) When printed in raised type, used exclusively by the blind."

I am, after mature consideration, opposed to any limitation of the permission given in the first exception above, except a provision that will limit the permission to books of which the author or proprietor is not a citizen or resident of the United States. The limitation suggested by the publishers

to books in a foreign edition when imported from the "country of origin," would make it possible for American publishers to print an American edition of a work by an English author before the foreign edition was printed, and thus prohibit the importation of the English edition when it appeared.

W. P. CUTLER.

My knowledge of the effort to curtail the free importation of books for public libraries is limited to the published announcement that the Copyright League and the Publishers' Association are planning to so amend the copyright law as to prohibit the free importation of any book copyrighted in the United States, without the written consent of the holder of the copyright.

I have been informed that the measure has not yet been actually introduced in Congress, and therefore its precise terms are not known. It seems to me that at this stage it cannot be discussed with understanding. On general principles, any legislation which would disturb the privilege of free importation hitherto enjoyed by libraries, is to be deprecated.

But perhaps the matter is not so serious as may at first thought appear. The cost of British publications has very materially advanced within the last year or two. The combination of British publishers is even more effective than that in this country, for it has not only advanced prices but allows no discount whatever. Books published both in England and America can be bought quite as cheaply at home as abroad, and therefore, the refusal of free importation is of little, if any, practical consequence.

Again, it is a question in my mind whether the restriction is not already in effect, without any amendment to the law. I notice that our London agent is getting into the habit of reporting certain titles in his orders, "American publication," and therefore does not fill the order. These orders are made up from publishers' lists, which are our main source of information. It often puzzles us to know who publish the books thus reported, since we do not find them in American lists. I have not corresponded with the London agent on the subject, but it is my belief that the English publisher, knowing that the book is, or is to be, published in America, refuses to sell it for exportation to this country. If this is the fact, no law restricting the importation is necessary. The publishers have the matter in their own hands.

I do not see that any position librarians can take will have much influence in the matter. The A. L. A. has for years been trying to secure some modification of the dictum of American publishers. So far nothing has resulted. The publishers stand together. The libraries may buy their books or let them alone. But the libraries must



have the books, and therefore they have the short end of the lever. The best that agitation can do is to arouse public sentiment. That may go some way toward easing the situation. The public has to pay more for its books than formerly, but it also has to pay more for almost everything else which it must have. The coal baron and the beef laron and the oil baron make the consumer squirm. But we have yet to find the way in which the squirmer can become the squirmee.

H. M. UTLEY.

It is hard to find polite and parliamentary language with which to characterize the proposed amendment to our tariff, which would forbid the importation of English books by public libraries. The requirement that the permission of holders of American copyrights must be obtained practically nullifies the permissive clause of the present law.

That requests of this kind would be all but universally refused, is made evident by the very proposal of the amendment. If publishers generally would grant requests for free importation, what is the object of the change? If the purpose be—and it evidently is—to prohibit the importation of English books by libraries, let the prohibition be positive, with no provisos or deceiverie circumlocutions. Even if in some cases permission should be obtained, the delay involved would be a practical inhibition. Moreover, what library wants to be put in the attitude of constantly asking favors? Let the law be positive and of universal application one way or the other.

What argument can be advanced in favor of the measure? It is not a move forward, but backward, as must be any proposal to tax knowledge, to make the means and instruments of education more difficult to obtain. It is distinctly a levy on the book fund of every library in the country: it means that every library will have just so much less to offer its readers; and where the levy is lightest (in the smallest libraries) the injury is heaviest.

The United States conducts at considerable expense a Bureau of Education, whose chief function is to aid and stimulate local educational agencies throughout the country; and everybody believes the expenditure to be wise and fruitful. Would it not, then, be an absurd situation for the national legislature, when local communities, throughout the Union, are making great efforts to provide their citizens with the means of education through books to levy on the funds thus raised and seize a portion, be it 5 per cent. or 25 per cent.? And for what? Certainly not for any benefit to the local community. It raised the money to buy books and wants all its money to go for that purpose. Is the amount abstracted from the purchasing power of the local book fund to go to the national coffers? This

would certainly be a mean and sneaking way to collect federal revenue. But this forced contribution from meager book funds serves and is meant to serve no public purpose. Its obvious aim is simply to divert a portion of the book fund of every library in the country, large or small, university or public, to the pockets of a few publishers.

The proposal is distinctly reactionary and in opposition to that fundamental principle which has been the cornerstone of America's greatness; viz., that it is a primary duty of the state to provide every possible facility for the education of its citizens. The publishers who, in absolute selfishness, urge the amendment, would find that it would not result in so much profit to them as they now calculate, for it would drive libraries still more to the clearance, the auction and the second-hand catalog. It would cause much trouble and annoyance to library authorities and the public; but it would not bring corresponding gain to the publishers.

The question at issue is, briefly, this: Shall some thousands of dollars collected from the people of the United States every year go into the pockets of a few publishers; or shall this money be used, as intended by its givers, for increasing the stock of knowledge available to them and their children?\*

Stanley Waterloo's amusing little story "An odd situation" cleverly presents the *reductio ad absurdum* of our tariff laws. This proposed amendment, this attempt to levy petty toll on the book funds of educational institutions of the country, furnishes what I call the *reductio ad minimas nugas*.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

The real question at issue and the only question at issue in the proposed amendment of the copyright law, as far as importations by libraries, etc., are concerned, is the preservation of all legal rights and equities to the author who has taken out a copyright in this country.

Such copyright evidently creates a monopoly, and is intended to create a monopoly, during the life of the privilege. It is entirely proper that the government should take all necessary steps to protect this monopoly.

The inquiry which librarians must make, and which all other interested people must make, is simply as to whether the proposed amendment creates unnecessary restrictions, is unduly burdensome, or in any way establishes conditions which may be avoided without infringing upon the right of the author.

I have not seen the latest draft of the proposed bill, but as far as I have listened to the discussions the purpose of the proposed amendment seems to be entirely just and proper. As to its necessity, that is as to

\* It must not be forgotten that the books in question are, by an overwhelming preponderance, the books that are distinctly educative.

whether the author will suffer material loss if this amendment is not passed in this form, I must confess myself to be in some doubt. My very positive belief is that the public libraries directly benefit every publisher and every author through the educating and stimulating effect of these libraries upon the public mind. I can as soon believe that the public schools are injurious to publishers and authors as that the public libraries are.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

The proposal that public libraries in the United States shall be deprived of their privilege of the importation of books free of duty, for such books as are copyrighted in the United States, is opposed to the interest of the large number of people who use the New York Public Library and its branches, and I sincerely hope it will not become a law.

J. S. BILLINGS.

The following resolutions on the subject have been passed by the Western Massachusetts Library Club:

"The Western Massachusetts Library Club has learned with deep apprehension of a proposed amendment to the copyright law which would deprive public libraries and other educational institutions of their privilege of importing copyrighted books, except after obtaining the written consent of the holders of the American copyrights. Such an amendment would in practice prohibit these imports altogether.

"When, in 1897, a clause of the proposed Dingley tariff law abolished the privilege of free importation by libraries and subjected such imports to a duty, so great a protest arose from all parts of the country that this illiberal provision was immediately defeated. The amendment now proposed would go much farther, and instead of merely taxing, would in effect prohibit the importation of copyrighted books by libraries altogether.

"It would, by increasing the cost of books to libraries, diminish their resources and lessen their educational influence.

"It would seriously hamper them in securing new books promptly.

"It would involve immense labor to ascertain in every instance, before ordering a book abroad, whether it had been or would be copyrighted here.

"It would largely prevent importing second-hand books or private collections for American institutions of learning.

"At a special meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Western Massachusetts Library Club, representing the interests of forty-one public libraries, confidently believes that the existing law permitting the free importation of books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and

charts by libraries and other institutions of learning is a just and wise statute; and that any amendment prohibiting importation of such copyrighted articles, except after obtaining the consent of the holders of the American copyrights, would render nugatory the beneficent purpose of the said law, which is designed to increase the facilities of education and to advance learning in the United States.

"*Voted*, That the secretary send copies of the above to the Librarian of Congress, to the library representatives in the copyright conference, to libraries and colleges within the club's district, to other library associations, to the library journals, and later to the state's representatives in Congress.

"JAMES A. LOWELL, Secretary.

"SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
"January 20, 1906."

Similar resolutions have been passed by the board of directors of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library.

The St. Louis Public Library board, at a recent meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution, which the secretary was instructed to send to the two senators and all the representatives in Congress for Missouri:

"*Resolved*, That the board is unanimously of the opinion that the existing law permitting the free importation of books, maps, lithographic prints and charts by libraries and other institutions of learning is a just and wise statute, and that the proposed amendment requiring consent of holders of American copyrights would render nugatory the beneficent purposes of the law, which is designed to encourage and increase the facilities for education in the United States."

The Detroit Public Library board also, on Jan. 18, passed a resolution extending its support to the American Library Association in opposition to the measure. *Public Libraries* for January considers the subject editorially as the "Next move in net price system," and says: "The gross injustice of such a measure is so plain that it is to be hoped its journey from life to death will be short and quick. Tax-supported institutions belong to all the people, and if a tax is placed on books imported for a public library it means that the people will be compelled to pay just that much more for their books, their library funds will fall that much shorter of their full purchasing power, and no one will be benefited thereby except the publisher in America."

A further memorandum draft, embodying the modifications suggested by Mr. Cutter, Dr. Canfield, and others, was later prepared by the publishers' league and presented for consideration to the A. L. A. executive board, with the approval of the A. L. A. copyright delegates, who recommend its acceptance.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute has been organized, by the adoption of constitution and by-laws and election of 44 of the 100 fellows who are to make up its membership. The constitution is as follows:

## A. L. I. CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED 1905

1. *Object.* The object of the American Library Institute shall be to provide for study and discussion of library problems by a representative body chosen from English speaking America, regardless of residence or official position.

2. *Fellows.* There shall be not to exceed 100 fellows, divided into 10 classes, of which the term of one class shall expire each year. By a vote of the Institute, or board, not to exceed half the vacancies may be left unfilled till an election is ordered.

3. *Corresponding and ex-officio members.* Recognized library thinkers and workers in other countries, whose co-operation is wished, may be elected corresponding members by unanimous vote of the board or three-fourths vote of the Institute. Their terms shall expire with the next revision of the list, which shall be made at least once in five years. All ex-presidents of the American Library Association, and, during their terms of office, members of its executive board and council shall have seats in all meetings of the Institute.

4. *Vacancies.* Vacancies may occur by end of term, death, or resignation, or without assignment of cause, by unanimous vote of the board, or by three-fourths vote of the Institute. All vacancies shall be filled for unexpired terms by written ballot. The Institute year shall be the calendar year.

5. *Board.* Programs, time and place of meetings, and other routine business shall be intrusted to an Institute board of five, one elected each year, to serve five years, by the same method and at the same time that fellows are elected. The Institute, by three-fourths vote, may take direct action, or revise the action of the board, or give it mandatory instructions.

6. *Officers.* The board shall nominate and the Institute elect by ballot, for a term of three years, a president as the representative head of both Institute and board; also a secretary, who, subject to the authority of president and board, shall perform the usual duties of both secretary and treasurer. If the president and secretary elected are not already members of the board, they shall become such *ex-officio*.

7. *Voting.* All formal votes of the Institute shall be by correspondence; and the required majority or three-fourths vote shall be of the entire number of fellows. On request of five fellows, any proposition shall be submitted to vote of the Institute with summaries of the arguments for and against. No conclusion shall be promulgated as an expression of the Institute till it has been so submitted.

8. *Elections.* Each November the Institute board shall ask from each fellow nominations for all vacancies to be filled. From these and its own suggestions the board shall submit to each fellow, on December 1, its recommendations, with summary of the reasons for each nomination. Before January 1 each fellow shall send to the secretary a strictly confidential written ballot for each place to be filled. Nominees having the largest vote shall be elected, provided each has the votes of not less than three-fourths of the Institute.

9. *Meetings.* The board shall call at least two meetings of the Institute annually.

10. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of all fellows, provided that the amendment in its final form has been sent to each fellow at least one month before its adoption.

11. *By-laws.* By-laws may be adopted or amended as provided for amendment of the constitution; but any by-law may be temporarily suspended by three-

fourths vote at any meeting at which not less than twenty fellows are present.

## BY-LAWS

1. *Dues.* On accepting election each fellow shall pay in place of annual dues \$1 for each year of his term. There shall be no dues for *ex-officio* and corresponding members.

2. *Record of votes.* The secretary shall record the names of those present at each meeting; the number voting for and against any proposition; and, if requested by any member, the names of those so voting. Such record shall be sent to any fellow on his request.

Henry J. Carr, secretary of the American Library Institute, sends out circular announcement of the election of fellows already chosen, as follows:

"Following the 1905 meeting of the A. L. A. held at Portland, Oregon, and acting under the authority there granted, the 15 ex-presidents of that association have taken the necessary preliminary steps in the organization of the American Library Institute, including the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Balloting by correspondence, also, the following named 44 persons have now been elected as fellows of said institute:

Ahern, Miss Mary Eileen, ed. *Public Libraries*, Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.  
 Andrews, Clement W., in John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.  
 Bain, James, Jr., chief in Public Library, Toronto, Ont., Canada.  
 Billings, John S., LL.D., director Public Library New York, N. Y.  
 Bostwick, Arthur E., department chief Public Library, New York, N. Y.  
 Bowker, Richard R., publisher, 298 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Brett, William H., in Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Brigham, Johnson, in Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Canfield, James H., LL.D., in Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
 Carr, Henry J., in Public Library, Scranton, Pa.  
 Countryman, Miss Gratia A., in Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Crunden, Frederick M., LL.D., in Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Dana, John Cotton, in Public Library, Newark, N. J.  
 Dewey, Melvil, LL.D., ex-in, Albany, N. Y.  
 Doren, Miss Electra C., director Library School, W. R. Univ., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Elmendorf, Henry L., supt Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Elmendorf, Mrs. Theresa H. (West), bibliographer Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Fletcher, William L., in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.  
 Foster, William E., in Public Library, Providence, R. I.  
 Gould, Charles H., in McGill University, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.  
 Green, Samuel S., in Public Library, Worcester, Mass.  
 Haines, Miss Helen E., ed. *Library Journal*, 298 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Hewins, Miss Caroline M., in Public Library, Hartford, Conn.  
 Hill, Frank P., in Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Hodges, Nathaniel D. C., in Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Hopkins, Anderson H., in Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Hies, George, author, Park Avenue Hotel, New York, N. Y.  
 Kroeger, Miss Alice B., in and director Library School, Drexel Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lane, William C., in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Larned, Josephus N., ex-In 35 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Little, George T., in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.  
 Peoples, William T., in Mercantile Library, New York, N. Y.  
 Plummer, Miss Mary W., director Pratt Inst. Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Putnam, Herbert, LL.D., in Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 Richardson, Ernest C., Ph.D., in Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
 Sharp, Miss Katharine L., in and director Library School, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
 Solberg, Thorvald, register of copyrights, Washington, D. C.  
 Soule, Charles C., publisher, 83-91 Francis St. Fenway, Boston, Mass.  
 Stearns, Miss Lutie E., library visitor, F. L. Com., 547 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Thomson, John, in Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Thwaites, Reuben G., LL.D., supt and sec'y State Historical Society, Madison Wis.  
 Utley, Henry M., in Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
 Wallace, Miss Anne, in Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Wellman, Hiller C., in City Library, Springfield, Mass.

"The institute board (to which is intrusted the affairs of the institute, pending a meeting of the latter, as provided in the constitution,) has directed that an additional number of fellows be elected, up to a total of 70, thus leaving 30 vacancies in the final fellowship of 100, to which the institute is limited."

#### ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES, 1905

##### GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1905

Abilene, Kan....\$10,000	Grand Rapids, Minn.... 10,000
Albany, Ga.... 10,000	Green River, Wyo. 20,000
Albia, Ia.... 10,000	Greensboro, N. C. 10,000
Anderson, S. C. 10,000	Guthrie Center, Ia. 5,000
Arcadia, Wis.... 5,000	Harvey, Ill.... 15,500
Batesville, Ind.... 8,500	Independence, Kan. 20,000
Birmingham, Mich. 8,500	Jennings, La.... 10,000
Bunkerhill, Ill.... 7,500	Leon, Ia.... 6,000
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Colored branch) 15,000	Lewiston, Ill.... 5,000
Cleveland Heights, O.... 10,000	Lewiston, Mont... 10,000
Colusa, Cal.... 10,000	Long Beach, Cal.. 12,500
Corona, Cal.... 10,000	Louisville, Ky. (8 branches).... 200,000
Covina, Cal.... 8,000	Lucknow, Ont., Can.... 7,500
Cumberland, Wis.. 10,000	McCook, Neb.... 10,000
Darien, Ct.... 5,000	Madison, Minn.... 8,000
DeKalb, Ill.... 15,000	Manson, Ia.... 6,000
Dighton, Mass.... 6,000	Mapleton, Minn.... 5,000
Dodge City, Kan... 7,500	Mendon, Mich.... 10,000
Downs, Kan.... 5,000	Millbank, S. D.... 7,000
Dunmore, Pa.... 15,000	Monrovia, Cal.... 10,000
Durand, Wis.... 7,500	Montevideo, Minn. 10,000
East Orange, N. J. (2 branches).... 20,000	Morenci, Mich.... 5,000
Eaton, O.... 10,000	Mt. Carroll, Ill... 10,000
Edgerton, Wis.... 10,000	Nacogdoches, Tex. 10,000
El Paso, Ill.... 6,000	Nashua, Ia.... 5,000
Elizabethtown, Ky. 7,000	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.... 12,500
Elroy, Wis.... 10,000	Ontario, Cal.... 10,000
Ensley, Ala.... 10,000	Oregon, Ill.... 7,000
Fair Haven Vt.... 6,000	Osage, Ia.... 10,000
Fowler, Ind.... 7,000	Patchogue, N. Y.. 10,000
Frankfort, Ind.... 17,500	Pella, Ia.... 10,000
Freeport, Me.... 6,500	Pittsfield, Ill.... 7,500
Fullerton, Cal.... 7,500	Portage, Wis.... 12,500
Galena, Ill.... 12,500	Portland, Mich.... 10,000
Georgetown, Del.. 6,000	Red Bluff, Cal.... 10,000
Gerard, Kan.... 8,000	

Richmond, Mo.... 10,000	Stoughton, Wis.... 10,000
Rockport, O.... 10,000	Tablequah, I. T.. 10,000
Russell, Kan.... 5,000	Thomaston, Ct.... 1,700
Salida, Col.... 9,000	Toledo, O. (4 branches).... 100,000
San Mateo, Cal.... 10,000	Vacaville, Cal.... 5,000
San Pedro, Cal.... 10,000	Watertown, Wis.. 20,000
Selma, Cal.... 6,000	Wauwatosa, Wis.. 6,000
Silverton, Col.... 10,000	Wellsville, N. Y.. 7,500
Slatington, Pa.... 10,000	Woodstock, Ont.. 20,000
Somerset, Ky.... 10,000	Zanesville, O.... 50,000
So. Hadley Falls, Mass.... 10,000	
Spirit Lake, Ia.... 6,000	Total.... \$1,347,200
Springfield, Mass. 150,000	

##### INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1905

Albany, Mo.... 2,500	Parkersburg, W. Va.... 9,000
Alexandria, Minn. 2,000	Perry, Ia.... 600
Boise, Idaho.... 5,000	Plano, Ill.... 1,250
Brooklyn, O.... 1,800	Poseyville, Ind.... 500
Camden, N. J.... 10,000	Rennselaer, Ind.. 2,000
Chanute, Kan.... 2,000	Ripon, Wis.... 2,000
Charlotte, N. C.. 10,000	St. Joseph, Mich.. 1,000
Collingwood, Ont., Can.... 2,000	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.... 2,000
Corona, Cal.... 1,500	Salem, Ind.... 1,500
Covina, Cal.... 1,000	Sarnia, Ont., Can. 5,000
Decatur, Ala.... 2,000	Savanna, Ill.... 1,350
Decatur, Ind.... 2,000	Shawnee, Okla.... 500
Defiance, O.... 4,500	Spokane, Wash... 10,000
Downs, Kan.... 1,140	Sycamore, Ill.... 2,000
Dubuque, Ia.... 11,500	Ticonderoga, N. Y. 2,000
Evanston, Ill.... 10,000	Union City, Ind.. 1,000
Fair Haven, Vt.... 2,000	Vinton, Ia.... 2,500
Fairhaven, Wash.. 3,500	White Plains, N.Y. 4,500
Greenville, Ill.... 1,000	Warren, O.... 7,000
Hammond, Ind.... 2,000	Warsaw, N. Y.... 2,000
Indianola, Ia.... 2,000	Waterloo, Ia.... 5,000
Kaukana, Wis.... 2,000	Wauseon, O.... 500
Madison, Me.... 3,000	Xenia, O.... 3,500
Marysville, Mo.... 1,500	New Westminster, B. C.... 2,000
Mt. Vernon, Ind.. 1,500	Victoria, B. C.... 2,415
Nashua, Ia.... 690	
Oil City, Pa.... 4,000	Total.... \$168,245
Oregon, Ill.... 3,000	
Oskaloosa, Ia.... 2,000	

##### GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND, 1905

Balrothery, Irel... £3,800	Lydney, Wales... 1,500
Bath, Eng.... 13,000	Penrith, Eng.... 1,200
Caerphilly, Wales. 3,000	Stafford, Eng.... 5,000
Caversham, Eng.... 2,500	Walls, Scotl.... 300
Coseley, Eng.... 3,500	West Bridgeford, Eng.... 3,000
Dornoch, Scotl.... 1,250	West Bromwich.. 7,500
Dudley, Eng.... 7,500	Wigan, Eng.... 5,000
Fulwell, Eng.... 1,400	Willesden Green, Eng.... 3,000
Herefordshire, Eng. 1,600	Wirksworth, Eng. 1,200
Kinsale, Irel.... 2,250	Wrotham, Eng.... 1,200
London (St. Pancras).... 40,000	
London (Stepney) 6,000	Total.... £114,700

##### INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND, 1905

Ashton in Makerfield, Eng.... £843	Kings' Lynn, Eng. 250
Barry, Eng.... 800	Long Eaton, Eng. 140
Bideford, Eng.... 200	Mansfield, Eng... 750
Bolden Colliery, Eng.... 100	Maybole, Scotl.. 500
Boness, Scotl.... 500	Merthyr Tydvil, Wales.... 3,800
Brierly Hill, Eng. 1,000	Mexbro, Eng.... 250
Carlton and Nethersfield.... 300	Peterboro, Eng... 563
Colwyn Bay, Eng. 785	Pontefract, Eng.. 88
Darwen, Eng.... 2,000	Stamford, Eng.... 500
Drogheda, Irel... 250	Mansfield, Eng... 45
Fenton, Eng.... 300	Tingwall, Scotl.. 35
Heston and Hestonworth, Eng.... 350	Waterford, Irel.. 200
	Waterloo and Seaforth, Eng.... 4,000
	Total.... £18,549



## OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES

Dominica, West Indies.....	\$7,500
Hokitika, New Zealand.....	\$2,000
Sydenham, New Zealand.....	4,000

## TOTALS

Original gifts, U. S. and Canada.....	\$1,327,200	
Increases, U. S. and Canada.....	170,245	
Dominica, West Indies.....	7,500	
Original gifts, United Kingdom and Ireland.....	£114,700	\$1,522,945.00
Increases, United Kingdom and Ireland.....	18,549	
New Zealand.....	6,000	676,750.14
Totals.....	£139,249	\$2,199,695.14

The recorded totals comprise 106 gifts of library buildings (including 15 branches) to the United States and Canada; 54 increases to original gifts, United States and Canada; 37 gifts for library buildings (including 18 branches) to the United Kingdom and Ireland; 25 increases to original gifts, United Kingdom and Ireland; 1 gift to the West Indies; 2 gifts to New Zealand—making a total of 225 gifts for library buildings.

In addition, Mr. Carnegie's beneficence included to a very large degree gifts to the smaller colleges of the country, for buildings, equipment and endowment purposes, most of these being conditional upon the institutions raising an equal amount. Of these gifts the following were granted for library buildings:

## COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Alabama Poly. Institute, Auburn, Ala.....	\$30,000
Alabama State Normal School, Montgomery, Ala.....	15,000
Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.....	20,000
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan.....	20,000
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.....	12,500
Brown University, Providence, R. I.....	150,000
Carson & Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn.....	10,000
Cedarville College, Cedarville, Ohio.....	7,500
Central University of Kentucky, Danville, Ky.....	30,000
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.....	20,000
DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.....	50,000
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.....	50,000
Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.....	30,000
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan.....	40,000
Fargo College, Fargo, N. D.....	15,000
Fessenden Academy, Martin, Fla.....	5,000
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.....	20,000
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.....	15,000
Goodwill Home Ass'n, Fairfield, Me.....	15,000
Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. (Additional).....	2,000
Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.....	25,000
Institute for Colored Youth, Cheney, Pa.....	10,000
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.....	28,000
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.....	15,000
Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.....	50,000
Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.....	20,000
Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.....	12,500
McPherson College, McPherson, Kan.....	10,000
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.....	40,000
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.....	40,000
Mills College, Oakland, Cal.....	20,000
N. H. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.....	20,000
North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.....	18,400
North Western College, Naperville, Ill.....	25,000
Norwich University.....	25,000

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.....	125,000
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio.....	20,000
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon.....	20,000
Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.....	15,000
Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.....	40,000
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.....	50,000
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.....	20,000
St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.....	16,700
Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.....	10,000
State Normal School, Athens, Ga.....	10,000
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.....	150,000
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.....	50,000
University of Mississippi.....	25,000
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.....	50,000
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.....	40,000
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.....	50,000
Wellesley College, Wellesley Mass.....	125,000
William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.....	20,000

## "FOR INFORMATION ONLY."

THE following circular letter, sent out a few months ago to state librarians throughout the country, is instructive in its indication of a frequent attitude of the political mind toward the work and place of the state library:

## "DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"Headquarters: Nos. 408-417 New Hayden, E. Broad.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOV. 20, 1905.

"State Librarian of ———.

"DEAR SIR: What are your duties as state librarian?

"Is there any necessity for continuing this expense?

Are there any books in your state library that cannot be found in the ——— City Library, unless it is books of reference?

"If you were running it yourself upon a financial basis, what would you do with it?"

"Who selects the books for said library?"

"Has every state in the Union a state library?"

"The above questions are written to every state librarian in the United States, with a request for a prompt reply.

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed) H. G. DE WEESE."

## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION GRANTS

IN the 1905 Yearbook of the Carnegie Institution there is a statement of the experience and probable future policy of the Institution in awarding small grants for minor undertakings, which is interesting in its possible bearing upon bibliographical enterprises. It concludes: "Summarily stated, the indications are that the policy of awarding numerous small grants to self-suggested investigators is destined to break down under the sheer weight of the importunities it entails; that the results to be expected from such grants are meager; and that the award of them, unless narrowly limited and carefully guarded, may work grave injury to educational institutions."

## ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

The tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 9-10, 1906.

There will be three business sessions, as follows: Friday, March 9, 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Chelsea; Saturday, March 10, 11 a.m., probably at the Atlantic City Free Public Library; Saturday, March 10, 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Chelsea. The first session will be held under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and the president, John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will preside; the second session will be held under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, with the president, John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, in the chair; the third session, at which Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, will preside, will be given over to representatives of the A. L. A. and other visitors of distinction.

It is hoped that the members of the A. L. A. Council, the A. L. A. executive board, and the American Library Institute will arrange to hold meetings at the Hotel Chelsea at this time.

*Railroad rates*

New York to Atlantic City and return. \$4.75  
Newark to Atlantic City and return. \$4.75  
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return. \$1.75  
Excursion tickets good to return within 15 days.

For railroad tickets and schedules apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading railroads.

*Hotel arrangements*

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris Avenue, Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

One person in a room, without bath. \$3 per day  
Two persons in a room, without bath, each. \$3 per day  
One person in a room, with bath. \$4 per day  
Two persons in a room, with bath, each. \$4 per day

The Hotel Gladstone, which is just across the street from the Hotel Chelsea, at Brighton Avenue and the boardwalk, Chelsea, offers the following rates:

One person in a room, without bath. \$2.50 per day  
Two persons in a room, without bath, each. \$2.50 per day  
One person in a room, with bath. \$3.50 per day  
Two persons in a room, with bath, each. \$3.50 per day

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Persons desiring to obtain special

rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

JOHN COTTON DANA, *President, New Jersey Library Association.*

ELIZABETH HOWLAND WESSON, *Secretary, New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D., *President, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

## SUPERVISION OF LIBRARIES IN IOWA STATE INSTITUTIONS

For more than seven years the state institutions of Iowa, outside the educational institutions, have been under the management of a board of control of state institutions. There are 14 institutions under the supervision of this board, consisting of a reform school for boys, a reform school for girls, soldiers' orphans' home, four hospitals for the insane, three penitentiaries, a college for the blind, a school for the deaf, a soldiers' home and a hospital for inebriates. The people of Iowa have shown great interest in the high character of the work of this board of control, which consists of three members, and much progress has been made in the development and organization of these institutions during the period covered by the work of this board. Libraries have existed in a more or less unorganized condition in most of these institutions, but heretofore no systematic efforts have been made to place them on a modern basis. The library commission of Iowa has been greatly interested in some plan for developing these libraries and both the president and secretary of the commission have presented papers on the subject recently at quarterly meetings held by the board of control, which are attended by the superintendents or heads of all these state institutions. At the October, 1905, meeting, after a plan was outlined by the secretary of the commission for a systematic supervision of these libraries, it was unanimously voted to employ a supervising librarian who should have the general management of the institution libraries in all matters of organization and service, the selection of books, etc.

The board of control have selected for this position Miss Miriam E. Carey, librarian of the Burlington (Iowa) Public Library for the past six years. Miss Carey received her library training at the University of Illinois Library School, and previous to that time had had experience in teaching. By education and natural taste, as well as by travel and broad reading, Miss Carey is well fitted for this work.

No other state has heretofore undertaken the systematic development of libraries in state institutions under a skilled librarian, and it is hoped that Iowa, as a pioneer in this work, may offer a suggestive object lesson in a new and important line of library development.

ALICE S. TYLER,  
Secretary Iowa Library Commission.

### American Library Association

*President:* Frank P. Hill, Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Secretary:* J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in New York City, on Jan. 11, 1906, at 11 a.m. The following members were present: Mr. Frank P. Hill, Miss Caroline H. Garland, Mr. G. M. Jones, Miss Helen E. Haines, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. J. I. Wyer.

The minutes of the last meeting were upon motion omitted.

*A. L. A. Booklist.*—A communication from the treasurer and the Publishing Board was received asking for instructions in the matter of furnishing the *A. L. A. Booklist* to members in arrears with annual dues. The Publishing Board was directed to send the list to all full-paid members for any given calendar year until the conference held in the following year.

*Kasaan, Alaska.*—A communication was received from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, expressing his interest in preserving the totem poles in the village of Kasaan, and promising an early visit to the village to inform himself as to the wishes of the natives and the conditions there.

*Index to fiction.*—A communication was received from Mr. John Thomson asking why the co-operation of the Keystone State Library Association was not invited or considered by the executive board in the appointment of its committee on index to prose fiction. The secretary was instructed to reply to Mr. Thomson that a new committee was constituted without reference to the Keystone State Association because the first committee in making its report at Portland stated that offers of co-operation had been made to the Keystone State Association, which had declined to join in the proposed plan for ascertaining the extent and character of the demand for an index to fiction.

*Library training.*—A communication from Miss Plummer, chairman of the committee on library training, was received relative to the present status of that committee and of the

report made by the former committee to the Portland Conference. The secretary was directed to reply that the report of the committee on library training and the reports of all committees offered at Portland were accepted on presentation, if not specifically at the moment, then under blanket announcement from the chair that all reports meeting with no objection were accepted as read, and that the action of the executive board at Lake Placid in appointing a new committee on library training was based upon this acceptance of the previous report with its recommendations.

*"A. L. A. catalog."*—A communication was received from Rev. J. H. McMahon relative to the "A. L. A. catalog." The secretary was directed to reply that this letter will be brought to the attention of a committee to be appointed later to prepare a five-yearly supplement to the catalog.

*Catalogue of Title Entries.*—A recommendation was received from Mr. Thorvald Solberg asking for an expression of opinion from representative librarians as to the desirability of continuing the *Catalogue of Title Entries*, formerly published from the Copyright Office, and on motion the president was directed to appoint a committee to take testimony in this matter and to report its findings and recommendations to the executive board. This committee was immediately announced as follows: the secretary, Mr. George F. Bowerman, Mr. George T. Clark.

*Initiation fee.*—The matter of the advisability of establishing an initiation fee to be paid by all new members at the time of joining was discussed, and in the same connection, looking toward greater permanence of membership, the matter of an extra charge for rejoining the Association after membership has been allowed to lapse. Both these matters were referred to the treasurer with instructions to report at a later meeting.

*Permanent headquarters.*—The report of Mr. E. C. Hovey, chairman of ways and means committee, was presented and discussed by the board and Mr. R. R. Bowker, present by invitation, and representing the subcommittee on permanent headquarters. Mr. Hovey was continued as assistant secretary until March 31, at the salary of \$1500 per annum, to be paid jointly by the Publishing Board and A. L. A. treasury as may be arranged. It was further voted that in the opinion of the board it is inexpedient to establish permanent headquarters in New York City until the sum of \$5000 net, after Mr. Hovey's salary and travelling expenses were deducted, shall have been paid in to the treasury of the Association.

*New members.*—Twenty-six names on the list submitted by the treasurer were voted into membership in the Association.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

28TH GENERAL CONFERENCE, JUNE 29-JULY  
6, 1906

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT, FEBRUARY, 1906

The 28th general conference of the American Library Association will be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., beginning June 29, 1906.

The following tentative outline of program has been prepared:

Friday, June 29.—

Afternoon.—Meetings of executive board, Council and committees.

Evening.—Informal reception.

Saturday, June 30.—

Afternoon.—1st general session: addresses; reports of officers and committees.

Evening.—National Association of State Libraries, 1st session; Catalog Section, 1st session; Round table meeting for small libraries.

Sunday, July 1.—

Free; informal evening session for readings and stereopticon views.

Monday, July 2.—

Morning.—Children's Librarians' Section, 1st session; Bibliographical Society of America.

Afternoon.—League of Library Commissions, 1st session; Trustees Section; College and Reference Section, 1st session.

Evening.—2d general session: Addresses on "The public library as a municipal institution;" reports of committees.

Tuesday, July 3.—Free for visit to Providence.

Wednesday, July 4.—

Morning.—National Association of State Libraries, 2d session; Catalog Section, 2d session.

Afternoon.—3d general session. Addresses; reports of committees.

Evening.—Free.

Thursday, July 5.—

Morning.—College and Reference Section, 2d session; Children's Librarians' Section, 2d session.

Afternoon.—4th general session. Papers on "Planning and construction of library buildings;" reports of committees.

Evening.—2d Round table meeting for small libraries; section or other meetings, as arranged.

Friday, July 5.—

Morning.—5th general session. Papers on "The library in relation to special classes of readers;" reports of committees; unfinished business.

Tuesday, July 3, has been fixed for Providence day. If practicable, a boat will be chartered for the day, leaving the Pier about 8.30 a.m., and returning some time during the

evening. The trip will include the sail up the bay, visits to the Public, State, Athenaeum, University, Historical, and John Carter Brown libraries, and a Rhode Island clam-bake at some shore resort on the return sail down the bay.

The active work of preparation for this conference has been begun by the various local committees appointed by the general committee of the Rhode Island Library Association. The Rhode Island libraries are thoroughly in earnest and intend to do all they can toward making the Narragansett Pier Conference the most successful in the history of the American Library Association.

Rhode Island is a state which offers much of interest to visitors. Narragansett Bay separates the state into two divisions. At the southern point of one is Newport, while directly opposite, an hour's sail distant, is Narragansett Pier. The long sand beach offers unexcelled bathing facilities, while excursions by trolley may be made to points of interest in the vicinity. The largest hotels, all very near together, offer suitable accommodations. There will be no one hotel designated as headquarters. If all who can will arrange to take a roommate there will be ample accommodations for what will undoubtedly be the largest conference in the history of the Association.

*Hotel rates.*

Special rates have been secured at the headquarters hotels as follows:

\$2.50 per day each, two in a room, double bed, or three in a room, double bed and cot; or \$16 each for a full week.

\$2.75 per day each, two in a room, single beds; or \$18 for a full week.

\$3.50 per day, one person, single room; or \$23 for a full week.

With bath, two in a room, each \$3.50 per day; \$23.50 per week.

With bath, single room, \$6 per day; \$40 per week.

All rooming will be done by an A. L. A. committee, and not by the hotels. A limited number can be accommodated at lower rates in smaller hotels and boarding houses not far distant. Even those who live near the place of meeting are strongly urged to room at the Pier during the conference, as it is not possible to get the full benefit of the convention if one returns home each night. *Rooms will be assigned in order of application*, and notification of assignment will be sent each applicant not later than June 1. For rooms, address American Library Association, Travel Committee, 10½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Railroad rates, one fare and a third for the round trip, will be granted by the various passenger associations from whose territory twenty-five or more persons attend.



*Post-conference trip.*

The post-conference trip, provided a sufficient number apply before March 1, will be a cruise on Long Island Sound and waters adjacent thereto, it being the intention to visit, wind and wave being propitious, Nantucket, Block Island, New Bedford, several points on Long Island Sound and the Hudson River, the excursion consuming one week, for which the cost to each person will be \$35, including berth and meals. The committee must charter the boat at a very early day. The size of the party must be known at once, to the end that disappointments, such as a number of our members experienced in not being able to go to Alaska on the same boat with their friends, may be avoided. Success is dependent on immediate reply to the American Library Association, 10½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

## NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARIES.

At the meeting of the American Library Association to be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 29-July 6, 1906, it is proposed to have a Round Table of those interested in naval and military libraries. A room will be provided for such a meeting, and a program will be printed in case it is found desirable to arrange a formal program. The purpose of the Round Table is to discuss those problems which are peculiar to military and naval libraries, and to arrange for co-operation between the libraries represented. The problem of the classification of naval and military books, aids to the use of technical periodical literature, the exchange of duplicates, and the lending of books among such libraries might profitably be discussed.

It is requested that all who are interested in the proposed meeting shall communicate with the undersigned, indicating the probability of their attendance at the meeting, and suggesting proper subjects for discussion.

FREDERICK CHARLES HICKS,  
*Library U. S. Naval War College,  
Newport, R. I.*

## COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The A. L. A. committee on library administration are to bring the matter of uniform library statistics again before the Association at its next meeting. Copies of forms of a library report as recommended in previous years are being sent to all established state library commissions for their further criticism and suggestion. If any library associations, librarians or trustees are interested to see these report blanks (already printed in the proceedings) or to send suggestions preliminary to report of next July, the committee will be pleased to hear from them. Address the chairman, W. R. Eastman, care of New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

## State Library Associations

## CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna L. Sawyer, Public Library, San Francisco.

*Treasurer:* Miss Anna Fossler, Library University of California.

The winter meeting of the California Library Association opened at 9.30 a.m., Dec. 27, 1905, in the Unitarian Church, Berkeley. President Lichtenstein in the chair. It was held in connection with the annual meeting of the state teachers' association and was devoted to the subject of libraries and schools. About 200 were present. The first paper was presented by Mr. Cubberley, of the Department of Education, Stanford University. He emphasized four things that the state library can do for schools outside of large cities: 1, the state library should send a travelling library to each school in the state, and there should be co-operation in selection with the county superintendent; 2, the state library can collect and distribute pictures for loan collections to the schools for special work; 3, the state can collect lantern slides; 4, the state library can issue a series of bulletins for teachers on special subjects for supplemental reading.

The discussion was lead by Professor Ackerman, state superintendent of public instruction, Oregon. He said, in brief, "There are three classes of people we must care for: The child at home who has books and likes them; the street gamin who knows nothing about them; the child who is compelled to go to the country school for books."

D. H. White, county superintendent of Solano county, suggested that lists of books be sent to county schools; also that each district have a paid librarian to select, buy and care for the books in schools.

Mr. Greene, of Oakland, spoke for Mr. Gillis, the state librarian. He spoke of the law of 1903, which enables the state library to distribute books throughout the state, and said further that the state pays charges on all books it sends out. Mr. Bruncken added that it ought to be the business of everyone interested to talk with newly-elected members of the legislature and insist upon a liberal appropriation for school libraries.

Mrs. Whitbeck, librarian of the juvenile department, Berkeley Public Library, spoke of the methods of interesting a child in reading. She suggested the use of all helps, such as catalogs, annotated lists, etc.; also placing non-fiction books on upper shelves where they would first attract the eye of the child, and fiction on the lower shelves. She suggested book-mark lists, picture bulletins, and a shelf of books underneath the bulletin to

supplement it, and spoke of the story-hour and its good influence on children.

The next paper was by P. W. Kauffman, city superintendent of schools, of Pomona, and was read by Miss Prentiss. This subject was "Methods of attracting the teacher." The discussion was opened by Miss Schallanberger, of the state normal school, San Jose, who spoke of the collective method of dealing with children. She thought that if children like mechanical work more than books they should be allowed to carry out their ideas, but in such a way that the mechanical should lead up to the library. She laid stress on the value of discussion between teacher and pupils of the books read out of school, by the latter, and of the study of art and music.

Mr. Young, of the Lowell High School, thought it easier to get reading done in elementary schools, and spoke of what the Lowell Reading Club has accomplished. Professor Kellogg, of the Hamilton Grammar School, said that teachers should interest the pupils in good books and that the children should be given freedom in their choice of books; he thought auxiliary reading essential to train children in the use of books.

On Dec. 28 the meeting opened at 9.30 a.m., with President Lichtenstein in the chair.

After opening remarks by the president, Mr. F. F. Bunker, of the state normal school of San Francisco, read a paper on the subject, "Should the state texts be supplemented?" He said that there is a general feeling among teachers that they should use text-books only; but the new education is a desire to enrich the course of study by supplemental reading, by nature study excursions, etc. Mr. Furlong, of the state textbook committee, gave a report of the work of the commission.

Miss Coulter, county superintendent of Sonoma county, said: "Children should be allowed to use books they can understand—all texts need supplementing." Miss Prentiss, of the Pomona Public Library, thought that librarians have gone more than half way to meet and help teachers. Mr. Fairbanks, of Berkeley, said that all text-books are dry bones except when enriched by outside reading.

Open discussion followed and then a recess of ten minutes.

Mr. F. B. Cooper, superintendent of schools, Seattle, read a paper entitled: "Is there a need for instruction in library methods by normal schools and universities?" He advocated co-ordination. The discussion was lead by Dr. Jessie B. Allen, of the state normal school, Los Angeles. She said that the normal course is very full, and information as to library methods should be restricted.

Mr. J. C. Rowell, of the state university library, said: "All cultivated people should know books, and how to use them. Country

school teachers should have instruction in elementary library economy." He spoke of the summer session of the library school for teachers. Mr. L. D. Harvey, of Wisconsin, said: "We put libraries in the schools and they are not always used. Teachers do not realize the importance of a library. They need first to have a knowledge of books, and should be taught the efficient use of the library." A general discussion followed. Miss Smith, of Chico, spoke of the need of elementary library economy. Mr. Howard Swan, University of California, spoke of difficulties he had noted: "The great hiatus is in teaching the children the normal facts of life, those which give rise to idiom. Children should be allowed occasionally to suggest subjects of lessons. Stories of everyday life may be told by the children and reduced to writing by the teacher."

The president made a few closing remarks on children's rooms.

On Dec. 29 the meeting was held in the Christian Church, Berkeley. The general subject was "Co-operation between teacher and librarian." The first paper was read by Miss Evangeline Adams of the Laguna Honda School, San Francisco, on the question, How may librarians best acquaint themselves with the needs of the schoolroom? She said, in part, that as San Francisco is about to erect a new library she would make some suggestions of helpfulness to the teachers. She cited what has been done by librarians in Eastern cities to help the schools. She suggested that when library books are sent out to schools, a library assistant should be sent to the schools to take statistics and to make and receive suggestions. She emphasized the need of developing the library habit. Teachers should know what the library contains, and children should be taught to use it. The library can prepare lists for teachers and can group books on certain subjects for use by the pupils. The discussion was opened by Mr. F. B. Graves of Alameda. He told what Alameda is doing for the teachers; also said there was no solution offered as to who should bear the responsibility for the books that are sent from the library to the school.

Miss Russ, of Pasadena, sent a paper which was read by Miss Sawyer on the subject, How teachers may make themselves familiar with the possibilities of the public library. First, by co-operation with the library; next, by using helps in the way of catalogs, booklists, indexes, guides, etc. She spoke of old and new ideals and of the reason the public schools need a public library. She finished with a plea for more active work and interest on the part of the teacher. The discussion was led by Miss Weed, of the San Francisco Public Library, who said the fact ought to be emphasized that the child's choice of books is usually guided by the teacher. She ques-

tioned whether teachers take advantage of what is offered by the library. There are 1200 teachers in that city and only 100 have taken out cards at the public library.

Mr. Barker, of Eureka, advised teachers to study the literature of the subject in hand, and then to study the library; to use the A. L. A. index and other helpful lists. He then related experiences in Eureka. There are now six school libraries there, and they give out more books than the public library. Some country school boards turn over the business of buying the books to the publishers—the result is that the school library is not a good one. He made the following point emphatic—that a list of books made out by librarian and teacher should be incorporated in the course of study. He suggested that the teachers' association might bear the expense of such a list.

The next paper was read by Mr. G. T. Clark, of the San Francisco Public Library, on "Methods in school circulation of library books." He said in substance: "There are 3274 school districts in this state, and about 70 public libraries. The methods of school circulation must differ to suit local conditions. The system adapted to the needs of a town of 4000 will not suit a city of 400,000. Three methods have developed for the circulation of library books through the schools. The simplest is that by which the children are sent directly to the library with a list of books assigned by the teacher. The second method is that by which books are loaned to classes on teachers' cards. The third method is that of classroom libraries. Under this method the library has a school duplicate collection made up of books suitable for circulation in grades. Any of these methods demand continuous activity of school and library."

The discussion was opened by Mr. Mills-paugh, of the state normal school, Los Angeles. He attributed the success of different methods of circulating books in schools to the interest of the teacher, and said: "There are not libraries enough to supply the demands of school." Miss Smith, of Chico, thought the discussion had been limited to city schools. She thought a room should be set aside in every school for a reading room, where a miscellaneous collection of books, pictures, etc., would attract the children.

Mr. C. C. Hill, of Palo Alto, continued: "A large library may be ineffective through poor management, and a small library effective because of good management." He said also there should be more freedom in school and library administration. Let the schools use their influence to get more funds for the libraries. Mr. Greene followed and said: "To solve the question of co-operation there should be a large amount of money. Teachers should not be responsible for the library books used in their classes, and they should

report on the use of the books." Mr. Greene moved the appointment by the president of three teachers and three librarians to consult and report on the relations between libraries and schools. This was seconded. The president remarked that this meeting between librarians and teachers had been productive of good and that the relationship ought to be continued. He also suggested the possibility of bringing school libraries into use in small communities after school hours.

The following resolutions were adopted during the librarians-teachers' session on Dec. 29:

*Resolved*, "That this association appoint a joint committee of seven teachers and librarians to prepare a graded list of books for children, to be published at the expense of the California Teachers' Association, to be used throughout this state."

*Resolved*, "That the president appoint three librarians and three teachers to consult and report on the relations between libraries and schools."

*Resolved*, "That the California Library Association desires to express its pleasure on the opportunity of meeting the members of the California Teachers' Association and of exchanging views with regard to our common endeavor to advance intellectual, moral and social standards in this great state."

"It has been most clearly demonstrated that the lines of work of both library and school intimately interlace during the years of formal instruction, and that the library is prepared to develop and carry out later on the ideals of the school, and thus become a true 'people's university.'"

"The librarians wish to go on record as offering to teachers cordial and hearty support with all the means at their command. We earnestly hope that this series of union meetings, made so helpful and interesting by the co-operation of President James A. Barr, will be the forerunner to similar meetings held regularly at general sessions and county institutes of teachers."

"We seek results; and the best results, the fullest efficiency, of our work can be attained only by comparative discussion and mutual understanding of the aims and methods of school and library."

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President*: Alfred E. Whitaker, University of Colorado, Boulder.

*Secretary*: H. E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

A meeting of the Colorado Library Association, held in the East Denver High School building, on the evening of Dec. 29, 1905, was devoted to the general subject, "The library in its relation to schools." The meeting was arranged especially so as to interest the teachers of the state, who had attended the convention of the teachers' association, which had closed its sessions the day before. About 50 teachers and librarians were present.

The first paper read was that of President Whitaker, on "The library and the schools." He brought out the points in favor of a close union between teachers and librarians, and asked that all teachers lend aid in making library work a success.

C. R. Dudley, librarian of the public library of Denver, told "How the teacher may aid the library." "The public schools are founded,

and in nearly every case, carried on upon the principle of true democracy. The same may be said of the library. As a recreation, the library needs no encouragement. What it does need is a stimulating toward the educational end. The teachers have the greatest opportunity in this direction, for they have the young child in their charge during the most impressionable time of his life. A few hints to the child and he will begin reading the right sort of literature, and in that manner will educate himself to a large extent." Mr. Dudley added that less than one-half the teachers of the city held cards in the public library.

Miss Lila Van, of the Denver Public Library, spoke on "What children read." She said that all children read for pleasure, not for education; that they take a dislike for books suggested to them for reading before they have ever seen their contents, and that they refuse to read anything which requires mental effort.

Mrs. Julia V. Welles told of the good accomplished during the past year by the travelling library. She called upon all the members of the library association, and all teachers in the state to lend support to the movement of the Colorado club women toward a widening of the field of the travelling library movement.

In a paper on "The library and the teacher," Dr. D. E. Phillips, of Denver University, said that he believed that all assistants in a library should have had a teacher's experience. He also suggested that a museum should be carried on in connection with every public library.

The matter of affiliating the library association with the teachers' association was referred to the executive committee of the former body.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

*Secretary:* Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress, Copyright Office.

*Treasurer:* Henry S. Parsons, Office of Documents.

The 90th regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the children's room of the Washington Public Library, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, 1906. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the president announced the election of the following new members: Miss Margaret McGuffey, secretary to the Librarian of Congress; Mr. F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey; Miss Marjorie Warner, of the library of the Botany Division, Library of Congress; Mr. Martin A. Roberts, of the chief clerk's office, Library of Congress.

The president announced the selection, by the executive committee, of Mr. Henry S. Parsons, of the Office of Documents, for the office of treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wm. S. Burns, Jr. Upon motion of Mr. Flint the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the society for Mr. Parsons. The committee consisting of Mr. F. A. Crandall and Mr. H. S. Parsons appointed to audit the accounts of the outgoing treasurer reported that all accounts and vouchers had been examined, and that the same were found correct.

The first paper of the regular program was a biographical sketch, presented by Prof. J. H. Gore of George Washington University, of Dr. Edward Farquhar, late assistant librarian of the Patent Office, and one of the founders of the D. C. Library Association. Dr. Farquhar was born in 1843 at Sandy Spring, Md. His early life was spent on the farm, and the few hours left unclaimed by the demands of farm work were devoted to study. He very early acquired the habits of thorough scholarship. In 1865 he came to Washington to accept a position in the library of the Patent Office. From the beginning of his residence in the city he was associated with the master scientific and literary minds of the capital. His learning was remarkable, in that he acquired it outside of the time devoted to his arduous routine work at the library of the Patent Office, and to his professorship at Columbian University. Additional remarks upon the character and attainments of Dr. Farquhar were made by Mr. Weston Flint and Miss Pollok.

Preceding the next speaker on the program, President Bowerman spoke of the plan that the executive committee hoped to carry out of having one paper at each meeting the coming year devoted to a description of one of the libraries of Washington. This series was introduced by the second paper of the evening, presented by Mr. F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey. This was a description in very clear and full detail of the library of the Geological Survey. Mr. Weeks first outlined the history and work of the Geological Survey. The nucleus of the library, he said, was formed of the collection of state geological survey reports given by Major J. W. Powell. In 1882 there were approximately 400 volumes. To this was added a collection belonging to Dr. F. V. Hayden, and later the library of Mr. Robert Clark, consisting of early state geological reports. Other important additions have been the books purchased from the library of the Secretary of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, and those presented by Miss Frances Lea. Reference was made also to the growth of the library by means of exchange. Brief mention was made of the sets of the more important serials in the library. The amount



now annually appropriated by Congress for the purchase of books is \$2000. The library is intended mainly for the working force of the Geological Survey, now about 1000 in number, but it is not limited to their use. Between the hours of 9 and 4.30 p.m., the library is open to the use of all. There are in the library at present 60,000 books, approximately 80,000 pamphlets and 30,000 maps. The estimated cost of replacing the material is one million and a half dollars. The library is one of the most complete collections pertaining to geology. The library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the library of the geological survey in London may be said to compare favorably with it. The paper was discussed by Mr. Hanson, Mr. Thompson, Miss Oberly, Prof. Gore, and Mr. Bowerman.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary.*

The report of the December meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association as published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* unintentionally conveyed the impression that the library of the Department of Agriculture practically consists of botanical works. As a matter of fact the number of books on botany in the department's collection is about 7350, less than a tenth of the whole number.

FREDERICK W. ASHLEY.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* Horace G. Wadlin, Boston Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, on Thursday, Jan. 11. As the meeting was nearly coincident with the 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, it was arranged to deal with the general subject of printing, both theoretically and practically in relation to library publicity. Mr. Wadlin, the president, occupied the chair and on the platform was a marble bust of Franklin.

William Dana Orcutt of the University Press, Cambridge, was the first speaker, on "Typographical evolution." His paper concerned itself largely with the influences which necessitated the so-called invention of printing, and traced the history and development of the art from Gutenberg to modern times. Considering present conditions and responsibilities he said that at no time in the history of typography has the desire for better things in the mechanical manufacture of books been more apparent than to-day. As the 17th century marked the decadence of the art, so does the 20th century show the highest point thus

far reached in the longing for what is best. While the old-time printer was hampered by the crudity of his materials, each printed volume nevertheless represented his own individuality throughout. This condition was contrasted with that of modern times, when the printer worked under the mentorship of the publisher, which resulted in the elimination of craftsmanship and left the volume composite instead of individual, thus subordinating the art of printing to commercial necessities. But of late there is a tendency to place manuscripts in the hands of reliable printers, to be planned throughout from cover to cover by one mind.

A paper prepared by D. Berkeley Updike, of the Merrymount Press, who was unavoidably absent, was read by Mr. Wadlin. It traced the beginning of modern books, laid stress upon the great advance that had been made in recent years, especially in the line of a revival of taste in the art of typography, and also considered some of the revivals of early times. The revival of the present day originated with William Morris, who, though not a great printer, was a great decorator, and who cannot be over-praised for the influence he exerted on the art of printing.

At the close of the session the members visited the fine exhibit displayed in the fine arts department of the library, which included Franklin books, autograph letters and portraits; materials, tools and processes of binding, lent by the Newark Free Public Library; and specimens of early and fine modern printing. The afternoon session was devoted to an address by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library, on "Making a library known." The discussion that followed was general and interesting.

#### MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

##### INSTITUTE FOR LIBRARY WORKERS

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners, having decided to hold four library institutes this year, asked the assistance of the state library association in arranging and carrying out the work. The first institute was held in Hudson, Jan. 23 and 24. Miss Electra C. Doren, director of the Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, was the conductor, assisted by Miss Caroline Burnite, head of the children's department of the Public Library of Cleveland, together with some of the Michigan librarians.

The meetings were held in the public library, a \$10,000 Carnegie gift, dedicated in 1904, and a peculiarly handsome and convenient building in its general plan and in all of its appointments. Hudson is a town of 3000 inhabitants, and the library is a well-selected collection of 4000 volumes. The interest of the townsmen was shown in the good number who were in attendance at all of the

meetings, both the trustees and other leading men and women.

Ten Michigan libraries were represented at the institute by twenty people, as follows: Tecumseh, 2; Adrian, 2; Hillsdale, 1; Lansing State Library, 4; Lansing Public Library, 1; Battle Creek, 1; Grand Rapids, 2; Ann Arbor (University), 2; Ypsilanti (Normal College), 2; Hudson, 2.

Miss Walton, of the Normal College Library, presided at the meetings, which began promptly at 8.45 Tuesday morning, the first lecture being by Miss Doren on "Library institutes and library training." An institute was defined as differing from a library association in bringing together a smaller group, for the more intimate study of technical and practical subjects in library economy than is possible in the larger and less homogeneous body of the association. The association is general in character; the institute is specific. Library training means professional efficiency. This may be attained in a general way through library associations, professional reading and library visits, or it may be attained in a special way through library institutes, summer library schools, and professional schools where, through systematic work, under efficient instructors, together with the stimulus of association and the concentration of many minds on the same thing at the same time, efficient training may, *generally*, be more rapidly acquired than by the more general method. This Michigan institute is an endeavor to carry the methods of the schools to the individual worker, and is planned to treat a few subjects carefully and fully, with a syllabus and reading lists and samples of material in the hands of each person present, to serve as a basis of further and more detailed study and work.

Next followed an explanation of the methods in the Hudson library, most happily set forth by its librarian, Miss Havens. Open shelves, a dictionary catalog, a children's department were noted, and an inspection of the stacks followed.

The last lecture of the morning was on "Children's work," by Miss Burnite, who said the first question usually asked was—"Why have children's rooms?" to which the answer seemed so obvious that it was often quite lost because so simple—"That their reading may be supervised." A list of "Sixteen children's books which a librarian should know," was the outline which Miss Burnite used as the framework for a logical and philosophical treatment of the subject, so convincing and withal so alluring that all present felt new responsibilities, but with them new enthusiasm in this fundamental work. The sequence of the children's classics was discussed, beginning with Mother Goose for rhythm, through fables, fairy tales, mythology, history and biography, to the period when

the interests of boys and girls diverge—the one to the heroic, the other to the sympathetic. "The boy wants action and adventure; and the girl wants—she knows not what." A book must have quality, that is, character, atmosphere, be childlike in its interests, imaginative and humorous, which last often to the small child means the grotesque.

The afternoon session began with "Library organization," by Miss Doren, who defined organization as "arrangement, at the least expense of the elements of time, space, material and labor," and system as "automatic organization." Among essentials she classed records, dispatch, proper interior arrangements, and the ability to delegate work. The syllabus amplified details, and the lecture was further illustrated by ground plans of three small libraries and blanks for keeping the various records.

Miss Walton said her old library alphabet had been growing. It had formerly had but the three letters, A, B and C—"Accessibility, Bibliography and Cataloging." To the first she would add Adaptability, as we were learning so much that we must remember each could not use all and what would suit one library or clientele would be unsuitable in another. Bibliography must be the "atmosphere" of the librarian, in its largest and smallest meaning, covering broad, catholic reading, with always an eye to the old amidst the floods of the new, which the trade lists would smother us with.

Miss Doren then took up the subject of "Library extension," or "what books to what people, which means good, interesting, true books to all people, whatever their condition."

The evening session was held in the Congregational church, where Mr. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, gave his stereopticon lecture on Carnegie libraries.

Wednesday morning's session was opened by Miss Doren's lecture on "Library accounts," and "Book selection and book buying." These subjects were all treated in technical detail, and were extremely clear and practical.

Miss Burnite continued her "Work for children." A printed reference sheet contained seven titles of lists of books for children, and the specific value of each was emphasized. The different editions of children's books were spoken of, and good, illustrated editions recommended. The arrangement of children's rooms was also discussed.

Miss Humphrey, of the Lansing Public Library, expounded "Loan systems," particularly the Browne and the modified Newark, with much illustrative material. This provoked the usual animated discussion.

The concluding lecture was on the Library of Congress and other printed cards, including those of the Departments of Agriculture and

Geological Survey, the John Crerar and the A. L. A. Illustrating by a small dictionary catalog containing samples of all, Mr. Koch explained some of the objections urged against their use and expressed his belief that the lack of uniformity was not felt by the general user, and that the cards were an economy of time and money to all who use them.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30, with a rising vote of appreciation for the gracious hospitality of the citizens of Hudson.

#### NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* F. J. Thompson, Public Library, Fargo.

*Secretary-treasurer:* Miss Elizabeth Abbott, Public Library, Grand Forks.

The North Dakota Library Association was organized at an enthusiastic meeting of librarians and others interested, from various parts of that state, held at the Fargo Public Library building on the afternoon of Jan. 18. The meeting was presided over by F. J. Thompson, of the Fargo library, and papers were read by W. L. Stockwell, head of the state education department; Professor Max Batt of the North Dakota Agricultural College; and by Miss Elizabeth Abbott, of Grand Forks, on "Hints to librarians." It was generally felt that united effort should be made to develop public sentiment in favor of public libraries and to improve the library equipment of the state. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. J. Thompson, Fargo; vice-president, Miss McDonald, Valley City; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Abbott, Grand Forks. These officers, with Mr. Stockwell and Dr. Batt, serve as executive committee. It was voted that the next meeting of the association be held in Fargo during the sessions of the state educational association, in December. Representatives attended the meeting from Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Valley City, Mandan, Lakota, and Moorhead, and the public and educational libraries of the state were creditably represented.

#### TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

*Secretary-treasurer:* Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

The second annual meeting of the Tennessee Library Association was held in Nashville Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 17 and 18, 1906. Sessions were held in the Carnegie Library building. The meeting opened with about 50 present. Governor Cox gave a most hearty welcome to all present and made a strong plea for libraries all over the state, for travelling libraries, and country school libraries. He said he was glad that the purpose of the Tennessee Library Association was educational, that they hoped to secure a state library commission and libraries in

schools all over the state, and that he pledged himself as governor of the state to the plan of securing a fund for the establishment of circulating libraries in the rural districts among the children as well as the grown folk.

Mayor Morris made a witty speech, welcoming the visitors to the city, and saying that he felt that the association, though a small body, was made up of quality, not quantity.

Mr. G. H. Baskette responded in behalf of the association, and said that the body of library workers was blazing the way and that the road was a bit hard now, but after awhile it would be smooth, for libraries were of as much educational value as the schools. He spoke briefly of the efforts the Tennessee association was making, and of its success. Miss Johnson, the secretary, read the minutes of last meeting.

Miss Jennie Lauderdale then read a paper on "How the library spirit may be advanced in the South." She said the activity of libraries was of almost national character and would be if the South was further aroused; the press, schools, and clubs should all be a propaganda for the library spirit. She elaborated on the progress made in the past six years, but said that the library spirit would not have more than a beginning until the library came to be recognized as a complement to the schools, and as an educational factor. This could be accomplished only in one way, and that was by the formation of an organization of Southern library workers to meet in conjunction with the Association of Colleges and Schools or with the Southern Educational Association, and be placed upon a basis of education with them.

The question of a Southern Library Association then came up for discussion. Miss Johnson then read the following resolutions, framed in December by the officers and executive committee of the Tennessee Library Association, regarding the organization of a Conference of Southern Librarians or a Southern Library Association:

"The resolutions suggesting the organization of a Southern Library Association, recently submitted by the officers and executive committee of the Tennessee Library Association, have elicited many favoring and even urgent responses from Southern librarians evincing the felt need of such an organization.

"With such encouraging sentiment supporting the suggestion, it is therefore proposed at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Library Association to be held in Nashville, Jan. 17-18, 1906, to form a conference composed of librarians and those interested in library work, who favor the movement, from the several southern states, this association of Southern librarians to be temporarily organized as the nucleus and basis of a permanent southern association, of which every librarian, library trustee, educator or other person interested in library development in the South shall be urged to become a member.

"It is proposed that this conference or association of Southern librarians, when constituted, shall issue or cause to be issued, if it be deemed advisable, a call for a general meeting of southern librarians

and library workers, to be held at some convenient time and place in 1906, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The objects of the association are to be:

- "To secure a better co-operation in library work and effort in the South.
- "To foster helpful relations among state libraries, college libraries, public libraries and all other libraries.
- "To encourage the establishment of new libraries and the formation and introduction of traveling libraries.
- "To give counsel and encouragement to beginners in library work and those who labor under special difficulties.
- "To aid and strengthen state library association.
- "To promote the creation of state library commissions and to further needed library legislation.
- "To arouse and stimulate public sentiment in the South, and especially in destitute and indifferent communities, in favor of libraries and library extension.
- "To emphasize the library as an educational factor and to promote a helpful co-operation of libraries and schools. At the recent meeting of the Southern Educational Association held in Nashville a resolution was unanimously adopted recognizing the library as an educational force and recommending the formation of a Southern Library Association which would work in co-operation with the S. E. A. for educational advancement in the South.
- "To encourage southern membership in the American Library Association and to secure the fullest possible representation from every Southern state at the annual meeting of the A. L. A."

These resolutions were fully discussed by the members present. Mrs. Beard, wife of the chief justice of the state, was enthusiastic in their favor and made a strong speech favoring the Southern Library Association, and any movement which might help libraries in the South. Professor Wiley of Vanderbilt, Miss Vought of Knoxville, Miss Skeffington, and Miss Lauderdale all spoke of the value of the Southern Library Association. One feature of the discussion was that if it was necessary to have a Southern Educational Association it was also necessary to place libraries on an educational basis, and to have a Southern Library Association, and to hold a meeting of librarians yearly in conjunction with or at the same time as the Association of Colleges and Schools or the Southern Educational Association. This would place the library on equal footing with other educational bodies. It was cited that the Tennessee Library Association, which met at the same time as the Public School Officers' Association of Tennessee last year, had created such a library spirit among those educational men that they were going to present a bill for funds to send libraries to every school in every county in Tennessee. If one meeting with librarians could do that for library interests and create such a desire for libraries by the educators of the state, what might a meeting of librarians yearly with the Southern Educational Association do for the advancement of library interests in the state?

The resolution was, on motion of Miss Vought of Knoxville, approved by the Tennessee Library Association.

Miss Skeffington then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas this association endorses and approves the action of the officers and executive committee of the association in recommending the formation of a Southern Library Association, be it therefore:  
 "Resolved, That the officers and the executive committee of this association be constituted a committee to prosecute the formation of a Southern Library Association (with the view of having the organization effected at the time and place of the meeting of the Southern Educational Association) in 1906. In this movement the co-operation of all educational associations and woman's clubs of the South is solicited."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The discussion of this subject at Atlanta was brought up and a "statement" was made by Mr. G. H. Baskette as to the value of a Southern Library Association and the purposes of such a conference. There being no further discussion of the subject the secretary read a number of letters congratulating the association on their program. Sarah Barnwell Elliott, John Trotwood Moore, Chancellor Kirkland, and many librarians, North and South, wrote pleasant congratulatory letters. A letter was read from Mrs. Ross of North Carolina, saying the A. L. A. had been invited to Asheville in 1907. Miss Johnson stated that if the A. L. A. did go to Asheville, or wherever it may go, the South should have a large attendance, and every state should send representatives.

The second session was held at 2 p.m. jointly with the Public Schools Officers' Association of Tennessee. This was a notable and very strong session, several hundred being present. The principal discussion was on "Library legislation." Miss Skeffington, state librarian, gave a forceful paper on what should be done in Tennessee in the way of library legislation. Professor Lyon of Murfreesboro made a strong plea for libraries in the public schools in the counties. Miss Johnson discussed these papers and moved that a committee be appointed from the Tennessee Library Association and one from the Public School Officers' Association to form a joint committee to frame bills to cover all library legislation needed in the state, these to be presented to the next legislature. The motion was unanimously carried. These two committees were appointed and are to have a conference at an early date.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, of the University of Tennessee, discussed the question freely and gave some valuable points as to library legislation in North Carolina. Professor Mynders, the state superintendent of public schools, gave an interesting and forceful talk.

Professor Weber, of the Nashville schools, spoke strongly of the advantage of a number of books placed in the public schools by the library. Professor Lumley read a paper on "What the teacher should read," as representing the Public Schools Officers' Association. Professor Moore, of Vanderbilt, read a paper



on the state historical society, saying that he was glad to place that institution before the educators and librarians of the state, as he felt that those bodies should feel interested in the history of the state.

The evening session at 8 o'clock was also a joint session of the two bodies, and was even more interesting and instructive than the afternoon session. Mr. Baskette presided, through the courtesy of the president of the Public Schools Officers' Association, Mr. Jester. The opening address was by Prof. S. A. Mynders, who made a strong plea for higher and better education; he said libraries could help more in this than anything of which he knew. The next paper, by Professor Claxton, was a plea for education, schools, libraries, ways, means, and everything pertaining to the betterment of the child and through the child the man. Professor Wiley then read a paper on the "Library as an educational force"—scholarly and full of strength.

Following these addresses was the discussion which was animated and most interesting. Professor Rose, Mr. Howell, and others taking part. Every one seemed to be much interested, and many said such an educational rally had not been held in Nashville for many years. All expressed themselves that the library would be the strongest educational factor possible in Tennessee in a few years, outside of the schools.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning. Mr. John Trotwood Moore, a much-beloved author of Tennessee, was unable to be present. Miss Skeffington announced that the state library had been made a depository for the Library of Congress cards. Miss Johnson, secretary, read letters from friends in the North disapproving of the formation of a conference of librarians of the South, but the association had already passed the resolutions before mentioned, and while thanking those interested they felt that final action had been taken.

Mrs. James Bradford read a strong and forceful paper on "Art and the public library." Next came a paper by Miss Lizzie Bloomstein on "The travelling library and woman's clubs." Her paper was magnificent, and a most scholarly discussion of the subject. Miss Bloomstein is one of the educators of the South, holding the chair of history in Peabody College. Professor Rose discussed these papers; Mrs. W. D. Beard, Professor Wiley, Mrs. E. G. Buford, and a number of others joined in the discussion. Miss Sabra Vought, of Knoxville, read a paper, which was the most technical and helpful to the working librarian of any read. She discussed "Periodicals," which, she says, form a large part of the reference work of the library. This paper brought out much discussion by the librarians present.

The last session began at 2.30 p.m. There were a goodly number present, both of library

workers and those interested in library development. The principal work for the afternoon session was a "Children's round-table," conducted by Miss Florence Kellam, Carnegie Library of Nashville. Her paper was full and thoroughly reached the subject. Miss Collins, of the Jackson Library, and Mrs. Farabough, trustee of the Paris Library, discussed the question and read papers on the subject. This subject was discussed by a large number present, and many valuable points were brought out. There has been no discussion in the South on this subject which has created so much interest. A story-hour was told that afternoon, and hundreds of children had to be turned from the door, so eager were they to hear the story. The last paper was on cataloging and Library of Congress cards, by Miss Grace Gordon. She gave a bright and thoughtful paper and covered the subject well.

After a children's story-hour the association resumed business. Miss Lauderdale made a motion that a resolution be drawn up by the executive committee and presented to the Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at Nashville in May, asking them to favor the organization of a Southern Library Association; the motion was carried. On motion of Professor Wiley, it was decided that the Tennessee Library Association draw up a resolution to be presented to the next legislature indorsing Miss Skeffington's plan of loaning books out of the state library over the state to responsible people, schools, and clubs. Miss Bright spoke in behalf of the association, extending thanks to President Baskette for his services during the past year to library work.

The election of officers was next in order. With the exception of the third vice-president the officers were re-elected, as follows: G. H. Baskette, Nashville, president; first vice-president, Charles D. Johnston, Memphis; second vice-president, Miss Mary Skeffington, Nashville; third vice-president, Miss Sabra Vought, Knoxville; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Nashville.

President Baskette appointed the same executive committee, except that he named Mrs. Farabough in Mr. Fisher's place, Mr. Fisher having resigned from his library board. Mr. Baskette appointed five members to meet with the committee from the Public Schools Officers' Association for the purpose of securing library legislation; the committee being as follows: Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Miss Mary Skeffington, Prof. Edwin Wiley, Mr. Firman Smith, Mr. Charles D. Johnston.

Discussion then came up as to where the meeting should be held next year. It was decided in view of the fact that the legislature would be in session and that the library workers wanted some laws passed, that the meeting would be held again in Nashville, at the same time as the meeting of the Public Schools Officers' Association. It was marked with pride that delegates were sent, their expenses

being paid, from Paris, Jackson, Knoxville and Murfreesboro. Other delegates represented Memphis and Chattanooga.

MARY HANNAH JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

#### WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* J. M. Hitt, state librarian, Olympia.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary Banks, Public Library, Seattle.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Ella G. Warner, State Normal School, Ellensburg.

The second annual meeting of the Library Association of Washington was held in North Yakima, Dec. 27 and 28, 1905. The regular business session was called to order Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, by President Hitt, and reports of officers and of library progress during the year were read and accepted. California and Nebraska were holding meetings at the same time, so telegrams of greeting were sent to each.

The following program occupied the remainder of the sessions:

"Public libraries and allied agencies," by Mr. C. W. Smith, of Seattle Public Library.

"Relations of the library board to the library," by Mr. T. C. Elliott, of the Walla Walla Library board.

Discussion led by Principal Yerkes, of the Seattle Public Schools, on "How the school and library may help each other. This was followed by a talk on "Status of school libraries in the state of Washington," by Miss Mabel Reynolds, librarian of Cheney Normal School.

"How may state history be best conserved," by H. C. Coffman, librarian University of Washington.

Mrs. Dennis, of the Seattle Public Library, read a paper prepared by Miss Mary Banks, reference librarian of that library, on "Reference work in a small library."

"Cataloging in a small library," by Miss Pearl McDonnell, cataloger University of Washington Library.

Two excellent lectures were given, one by Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough of Seattle, on "Value of a public library," and the other, on "Books that have shaped our lives," by Rev. W. D. Simonds, of the Unitarian Church of Seattle.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Smith, Public Library, Seattle; 1st vice-president, H. C. Coffman, University of Washington; 2d vice-president, T. C. Elliott, Public Library, Walla Walla; treasurer, Miss Josephine Holgate, State Library, Olympia; secretary, Miss Pearl McDonnell, University of Washington.

The association decided to meet the first week in July at the University of Washington at Seattle, during the session of the library summer school.

PEARL McDONNELL, *Secretary*.

## Library Clubs

### NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS

On the evening of January 11 the New York and Long Island Library Clubs held a joint meeting in the refectory of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Mr. Kent, president of the New York Club, after welcoming most cordially the members of the Long Island club, spoke of the generosity of the General Theological Seminary in extending its hospitality so freely and the club's reluctance to trespass upon it too often. The frequent and often arduous labors necessitated by the lack of a permanent meeting place and the scarcity of available rooms, suitable and large enough to hold the usual gathering of about one hundred and fifty, he thought too great a burden for the officers of the club.

The first paper, by Mrs. A. H. Leypoldt of the *Publishers' Weekly*, on "Practical bibliography," was read by Miss Haines of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The outline of her paper as given in the regular notices of the meeting (which owing to the printers' strike arrived in the middle of it) seems worth quoting in full for the benefit of those not fortunate enough to hear the whole:

"What 'bibliography' means to an uninitiated person; what 'practical' means after many years' experience in devising methods and means to save work and time and steer clear of unforeseen eventualities.

"In planning a practical bibliography thought must be given (1) to the constituency for whom it is made; (2) whether the work will be complete in itself, needing only additions from time to time, or whether the intrinsic character of the work will need entire remaking at intervals, no matter how well it may be done at first; (3) to financial discrimination. What will the plan cost? Is there more money available should the estimate fall short? If not, the plan must be remodelled to fit the means at the beginning, and not in the midst of execution, when remodelling will make work inconsistent and throw it out of perspective.

"Character of work, methods, and means decided, selection of help is to be considered. Advantages and disadvantages of untrained help. Typical characteristics of trained and untrained help. Great need of self confidence in the executive head, and great danger of waste of energy and time in a too ambitious pride to attain to the very best.

"Need of carefully weighing ways of saving labor. Nowhere can more work be wasted than in clever inventions for saving it. These inventions generally come from clever brains which have thought the subject out theoretically; they are all very clever, but practically they won't work. The operation was highly successful, but the patient is dead." All

theorists regard practical execution as a mere detail.

"Brief review of the making of the 'American catalogues,' 'Annual American catalogues,' 'Trade-list annual index,' compilation, alphabetizing, references, proof-reading.

"Mistakes most to be guarded against in rapid practical bibliography. Results, however good, always fall short of the maker's ideal."

The "practical bibliography" considered was, as will be seen from the outline, trade bibliographies, in the preparation of which the two factors chiefly necessary for success were said to be good health and knowledge of human nature, and for which as a rule timeliness is of more value than absolute accuracy.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, brought out another side of the subject, speaking of "Bibliography from the scholarly point of view" and emphasizing the likeness in attitude and aims between the collector of bibliographical data and the scientific searcher, and the value of the work to the scholar.

Mr. G. H. Baker, formerly of Columbia University, spoke on "Bibliography and the library," taking up both what the bibliographies do for the library—the practical value of trade bibliographies, and the value of special bibliographies in showing the library its weaknesses, sometimes its wealth, and what to purchase—and what the library can do for bibliography.

Mr. W. A. White, the well-known collector of Shakespeariana, in talking of "Bibliography from the point of view of the amateur," succeeded in imparting some of the fascination of the study of the "anatomy of the corporal body in which their [the books'] spirit is contained." He spoke of how curiously long printers were in learning the convenience of numbering pages, the many difficulties occasioned by the sins of the early collectors, and the great indebtedness of present-day collectors to the good work done by the Grolier Club.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the club could not reap in discussion the full advantage of the presence of members of the A. L. A. executive board and copyright conference, but enjoyed the pleasure of hearing briefly from Mr. Dewey, Mr. Growoll, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Cutter, and Mr. Wyer. Mr. Dewey spoke of the practical value of the subject bibliographies as taking the place in book-land of the city directories; and Mr. Hopkins considered the exposing of the weakness of the library one of the strongest reasons for bibliographical work, as calling the attention of its supporters to its inadequacy.

After a few words from Mr. Huntington, president of the Long Island club, in which he said he felt sure on looking around the precincts that the meeting place had been selected to make those from the "city of

churches" feel at home, the formal part of the meeting was adjourned, to make way for that presided over by the hospitality committee.

ALICE WILDE,

*Secretary New York Library Club.*

A dinner for the speakers of the evening and visiting librarians was arranged by the committee on guests of the New York Library Club, before the joint meeting of the New York and Long Island clubs on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. The executive committees of both clubs were well represented at the dinner, the whole number present being 25. The guests were Mrs. A. H. Leypoldt, Mr. W. A. White, Mr. Geo. H. Baker, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Miss C. H. Garland, Mr. Dewey, Mr. A. Growoll, Mr. A. H. Hopkins, Mr. G. M. Jones, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Mr. W. P. Cutter and Mr. H. C. Wellman. The dinner was given at the Hotel Chelsea.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.

*Secretary:* Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, 1200 N. Broad St.

*Treasurer:* Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper streets.

The second regular meeting of the season of 1905-1906 was held on Monday, Jan. 8, 1906, at half-past three o'clock, at the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, Thirty-second and Chestnut streets. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. The president, Dr. Jordan, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. Miss Titcomb spoke of "How a small library supplies a large community," with special reference to the work of the Washington County Free Library. As her paper is given elsewhere in this issue, no summary of it is necessary here.

At the conclusion of Miss Titcomb's talk, Dr. Jordan congratulated her upon the success of her work in a community which for general education and intelligence has ranked among the lowest of any surrounding so large a center as Hagerstown. Mr. Thomson moved that a sincere and hearty vote of thanks be given Miss Titcomb for her exceedingly interesting account of what could be accomplished under very discouraging circumstances. This was unanimously carried. Miss Kroeger, in the name of the directors of the Drexel Institute, extended to the club an invitation to visit the picture galleries, which had been opened for the occasion.

The meeting was then adjourned.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The winter term of the school began Jan. 8. On Jan. 12 and 13 two lectures were given by Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Organization of a large library system" and "Library buildings." The students also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hill socially in the evening of Jan. 12.

Jan. 16-18 Rev. H. Roswell Bates, head of Spring Street Neighborhood House, New York, gave three lectures on "Three things necessary to understand in order to help the degraded poor." These lectures were very well attended, invitations having been sent to a number of ministers, settlement workers, home library visitors and others who, it was thought, might be interested in the subject.

### FORBES LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

Beginning July 16, 1906, and continuing for five weeks, a summer course in library methods will be given at Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., under the direction of W. P. Cutter, librarian of Forbes Library. The course will include book selection, book buying, accession work, cataloging, classification (both the Decimal and Expansive systems), shelf-listing, book binding, loan systems, desk work and reference work. It will consist of two hours lectures or recitations, and four hours practice for each of the first five week days. Saturday may be devoted to recreation, or visiting neighboring libraries.

The Forbes Library contains over 100,000 volumes, covering the whole field of literature, and is widely known for the practical character of its work. Within easy distance on the electric cars are four college libraries, and public libraries varying in size from 1000 to 200,000 volumes.

In addition to the regular instruction provided, lectures will be given from time to time by specialists in the library field. There will be no examination for admission; it is presupposed, however, that applicants will have at least the equivalent of a high school education. The course will be planned especially for librarians of small libraries and assistants in larger ones, who have no opportunity for systematic instruction in general library work.

Board may be obtained in Northampton at a cost of five to eight dollars per week. An arrangement will be made with some one or two houses near the library to give board to a number of pupils at about six dollars.

The fee for the course, including all materials used, and all expenses except trips to other libraries, has been fixed at \$25.

For further information, address W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. E. H. Anderson, the new director of the New York State Library, is also serving as director of the library school and member of its faculty, from the 1st of January, 1906.

On Jan. 10 Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., was made vice-director, and for the present will divide his time between the library school and the reference department. He will give the regular course in reference work.

The summer school this year was to have been devoted entirely to the subject of "Book selection for public libraries," and in charge of Mrs. S. C. Fairchild. Owing to her illness and retirement from work, the summer session for 1906 will be omitted.

Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey, director of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, gave a talk before the school on Wednesday, Jan. 17, on "Value and selection of nature literature." Professor Bailey did not take up specific books, but discussed good, mediocre and poor nature literature considered from the view point of the real meaning and possibility of nature study.

Miss Jessie P. Boswell, who entered with the class of 1896, but was absent on account of illness most of last year, has resumed work with the class of 1907.

Miss Mary W. Plummer gave two lectures to the school on Jan. 26 and 27 on "Development of public libraries" and the "Reading of poetry to boys and girls."

The following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the regents of the University of the State of New York, held on Dec. 14, 1905, will be of interest to friends of the school:

"Voted, That the announcement be made that it is the purpose to maintain the library school permanently upon the highest practicable plan of efficiency and usefulness, and that for the time being the supervision of the library school be devolved upon the director of the state library, and that the kindly proffered services of Dr. Dewey be accepted for such temporary lecture or other work in the school as he may be able to give upon terms to be approved by the commissioner of education."

### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second-term lectures have proved very valuable, the subjects chosen having a practical bearing on the students' future work, and being treated by lecturers speaking from first-hand knowledge. As far as possible effort is made to have the lectures by visiting librarians and others, non-technical and of the suggestive and inspiring kind, the feeling being that the regular school instruction supplies what is necessary in technical instruction. These lectures and the subsequent social gatherings to meet the lecturers over a cup of tea put variety also into the daily routine.

The annual business meeting and luncheon



of the Graduates' Association took place at the Chelsea, New York City, on Jan. 24, Miss Julia B. Anthony presiding. There were 64 to sit down at table, a majority remaining to the business meeting. Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University, was the invited guest, and made a few remarks most pertinent to the audience and the occasion.

A report was made by the committee on the Avery memorial, now about completed, and a biographical sketch of Mary L. Avery was read, which it is proposed to have printed and included, with a good photograph portrait, in the contents of the memorial book-case. A satisfactory book-plate has been secured, and the books are now ready for hall-use by this year's and future classes. The committee has worked devotedly and indefatigably throughout the year, and deserves much credit for the very attractive and useful result of its labors.

There has been great activity in graduate circles this winter, as shown by the following changes of position and new appointments:

Miss Florence Russell has resigned the reference librarianship at Trenton (N. J.) Public Library to accept the same position in the New Haven (Ct.) Public Library.

Miss Winifred Waddell resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library to become indexer for the American Bank Note Co. of New York.

Miss Sophia Hulsizer resigned from the Osterhout Free Library to take an assistant's position in the Hiram House Settlement Library, Cleveland.

Miss Anna G. Hubbard, on her return from a year abroad, was appointed librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Susan R. Clendenin has been appointed to the librarianship of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn.

Miss Kate Lewis is now assistant in the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Florence Hicks was recently appointed to the staff of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library.

Miss Mary Williams is assisting temporarily in the Los Angeles Public Library.

Miss Edith Steele has been made assistant-in-charge of the New Utrecht branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer has been promoted to the position of chief of the periodical division in the Library of Congress.

The following marriages among graduates are reported:

Miss Bertha V. Stevens of the Cleveland Public Library, to Mr. Alexander McEwen of Cleveland.

Miss Lillian Pospishil, of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, to Mr. John Mokreijis, of New York.

Miss Edith Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, to Mr. Andrew Gleason, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Frances B. Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, expect to sail for Europe in February and March respectively to remain during the summer.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library on Friday, Jan. 12, was an event of great interest to the library school. Last year's class had the privilege of seeing the opening of the St. Clair branch, and the present class will probably also witness the Miles Park branch entering its new building. No more forcible and practical illustration could be offered of the influence which the public library may exert, than the response of the community of the Broadway branch to its new opportunity—the registration of borrowers reaching 3000 the first six days. The new branches have especial interest to the library school student as affording in their widely different and individual plans various solutions of the same problem in the adaptation to particular building site and other conditions. Another field of study at once suggested by the harmony of the interiors is that of the decoration and furnishing, the color schemes employed, the use of beautiful woods in finishing and furniture in simple artistic lines, and, leading to the world of books through the imagination, the choice of pictures. The students appreciate their opportunity for observation and work in these inspiring surroundings and have enthusiastically taken up their evening practice work in the different branches. In connection with the opening, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, was invited for two sessions with the children's librarians, enjoyed also by the library school. Her subjects were "Poetry for children," and "Dramatization of children's stories." On Saturday afternoon, the special occasion for the children, she delighted hundreds of them with her story-telling. Another event of special interest as the exposition of a work by its originator, was the lecture of Mr. Charles Birtwell, secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society, on "Home libraries." In a free stereopticon lecture at the Woodland branch his subject was "The city's poor."

In the lecture course of the Western Reserve University two lectures have been given by Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin on "Protectionism and reciprocity" and "Competition of America with Europe," and one by Prof. Benjamin P. Bourland on "Don Quixote."

In December Miss Lutie E. Stearns' visit to the school was especially noteworthy. The class responded heartily to Miss Stearns' presentation of "Some western phases of library work." Her other lectures were: "The library spirit;" "The library beautiful;" "The

public library from the standpoint of the public;" and "The short story in literature," the last being given at the Woodland branch library, followed by an informal reception.

Examinations at the close of the course have been held in the following subjects: Classification, Jan. 16; Order and accession work, serials and gifts, Jan. 24; Bindery records, book-numbers and shelf-listing, Jan. 26.

## Library Economy and History

### GENERAL

ACTES du Congrès International pour la Réproduction des Manuscrits, des Monnaies, et des Sceaux, tenu à Liège, les 21, 22 et 23 août 1905. Bruxelles, Misch & Thorn, 1905. xxviii+338 p. 8 fr. (Pub. de la *Revue des Bibliothèques et Archives* de Belgique.)

BOSTWICK, Arthur E. The library for the business man. (*In My Business Friend*, pub. by Miner Pub. Co., 337 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. p. 83-87.)

A simple, compact account of the regulations and equipment of the modern public library, especially the branches of a city system, which is regarded as "emphatically a business institution for business men." Illustrated with views of several branch buildings of the New York Public Library.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH *Monthly Bulletin* for December, 1905, contains lists and suggestions for "Story telling to children" that are most helpful and interesting. It is one of the most useful practical contributions yet made to this branch of library work, and should be almost equally suggestive to teachers in literature work with children.

DANA, J. C. Library printing. (*In The Printing Art*, Jan, 1906, p. 284-290.)

Presents the need of good taste and artistic work in the printing of library blanks, forms, labels, announcements, etc.; illustrated with samples of such forms, and of several book plate designs. "Librarians are guardians of books and printing. They should try to have all the print they issue, from the simplest blank to the most elaborate catalog so excellent of its kind that it will help by example to train all who see it in the appreciation of good design."

The *Dial* for Feb. 1 contains several articles of interest to librarians. "The library and the school" receives editorial consideration, with emphasis upon the importance of a liberal use of books in school work. Mr. Dewey contributes an article on "Field libraries," describing the value of travelling libraries and pleading for a development of "the itinerant prin-

ciple" in the equipment and maintenance of book wagons to be sent out in charge of "book missionaries;" and there is a communication on "Some bibliographic needs and possibilities," by Eugene Fairfield McPike.

HALL, G. Stanley. A central pedagogical library and museum for Massachusetts. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, December, 1905. 12: 464-470.)

A plea for the establishment by endowment of a pedagogical library in Boston. Attention is called to the wholly inadequate first-hand literature on education and pedagogy in libraries, especially with reference to what is being done in France and Germany.

The *Library* for January, in addition to several interesting bibliographical papers, contains a series of articles on "The municipal librarian's aim in book buying," which treat the various sides of the subject in excellent and suggestive fashion. The questions on which the discussion is based are: 1. Does the educational usefulness which public libraries should possess constitute their whole legitimate scope? and, 2. Is it inconsistent with educational usefulness for a library to circulate silly novels? Answers in the affirmative are from Lord Avebury, Dr. Hodgkin, and Sidney Lee; in the negative, from Dr. W. M. Dixon, Passmore Edwards, and Sidney Webb; and for a middle course, from John Ballinger, Dr. Garnett and Mr. Faber.

The *Library Association Record* for January contains a paper entitled, "Professional education and registration, some suggestions," by W. R. B. Prideaux. This advocates the establishment of a professional register of librarians, based upon definite qualifications for registration, to be maintained by the Library Association and used to furnish information and as an "eligible list" for appointment to important positions. The paper was read at the November, 1905, meeting of the L. A. U. K., and the discussion evoked is summarized in this number; on the whole, it seems to have been adverse.

The *Library World* for January opens with a compact article on "School libraries," by James D. Stewart, giving brief suggestions and directions for the control, selection and administration of school collections. He recommends joint control by school and library authorities; work to be done by special assistant, male ("the lady school-library assistant should be avoided"); simplified D. C. arrangement; and a card charging system. There is a short article on "Progress of open access," noting the gradual adoption of the system, and pointing out that "there are two causes now operating which point to the speedy extinction of the mechanical indicator system in English libraries, and these are the

rapid advance of exact classification, and a great increase of stock, which render the indicator a cumbersome, unscientific and utterly hopeless device."

The "Literary year-book" for 1906 has, in addition to its regular list of libraries an interesting introduction (pt. 2, p. 551-562) on the library situation in England.

*Public Libraries* for January opens with extracts from an address by Dr. R. G. Thwaites on "The sphere of the library," which is set forth as public education, not only of the child, but of the adult. Miss Gratia Countryman has an article on "the library as a social center," urging a cordial welcome to all library users, and the doing away with all unnecessary restrictions. A "library reading course" is begun, the subject for the first month being "library activity in the United States with resultant organization."

RANKIN, Isaac Ogden. What the other half reads. (*In Interior*, Dec. 7, 1905. 36: 1593-1594.)

A discussion and description of the literature that is sold in cheap tobacco stores and some newstands—books and authors about which the average librarian never hears. Mr. Rankin closes his interesting article with the following: "Have these books, then, any claim to respect as literature? About as much, I am tempted to reply, as many modern stories which come cloth-bound from respectable publishers for the other reading public. But that is really no claim at all. It is the primitive mind, with its vivid and indiscriminating imagination, which alone is able to put life into these puppets and to thrill at this false or insipid sentiment. He who really loves these books gives evidence either of abiding in or relapse into the primitive ages of the childish mind. For the cultivated taste there is nothing here but a dearly-bought approach toward an understanding of the mental state of those whom we call 'the other half.' The sure result of any long indulgence in the books themselves would be a growing disgust or a creeping decadence."

#### LOCAL

*Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 1073; total 9366. Issued home use 50,753 (fict. 27,610, juv. 14,316); ref. use (estimated) 2000. New cards issued 663; totals cards 6151. Receipts \$5139.17; expenses \$4154.59.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of Sunday readers. Annotated lists of new books have appeared regularly during the year in a local Sunday newspaper.

*Bangor (Me.) P. L.* (23d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 2421; total 59,333. Issued, home use 98,883 (fict. incl. juv. 75,816); reading room use

15,109. New registration 5779. Receipts \$11,227.94; expenses \$9987.27.

Extra help and more room (especially a children's room) are needed.

*Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L.* The library free lecture course for the season 1905-6 includes:

Meteorology. Three lectures, with stereopticon, by the U. S. weather observer stationed at Binghamton; with reading list.

The "air brake," for railroad men, by the chief air brake instructor of the Lackawanna Railroad Company; with reading list of technical books for railroad men and steam engineers.

"Applied electricity," with demonstrations, by the expert of the Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Company; with reading list.

"Books and reading."

Music. Lecture with illustrative songs.

A series, with stereopticon, on the Alps, Philippines, Paris, London, South America, each lecture accompanied by reading list of books the library has on the subject presented. These lectures have crowded the library assembly hall, in some instances many being turned away for lack of room.

A series of lecture demonstrations on cookery by an expert. Plain cookery for moderate incomes is demonstrated.

A historical society has been organized as a department of the library, with Mr. Seward, the librarian, as custodian. A large room on the second floor of the library building has been designated by the library trustees as the depository of the society. There are about 125 names on the charter roll and much valuable material, such as the original deeds of Broome county, old maps and records, will come into the custody of the society. A historical and art loan exhibit will be given by the society this season at its rooms in the library building.

*Boston P. L.* The 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth was commemorated during January by means of an exhibition of portraits—largely steel engravings—of the great philosopher and diplomat, and also by means of a most interesting exhibition of samples of printing from the 15th century to the present time, illustrating the history and development of printing as an art. The exhibit was held in the art gallery on the third floor. In connection with it, a lecture on Franklin was given in the library lecture hall on the evening of Jan. 11, by Lindsay Swift, editor of the library publications.

*Brooklyn Institute Museum L.* The library has recently purchased nearly 300 pamphlets from the library of the late Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, the ethnologist, who died in 1900, and who was regarded as probably the foremost authority on the Indians of the Southwest.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* The first anniversary of the opening of the Williamsburgh branch of the library was observed on the evening of Jan. 30, with interesting public exercises. The rooms were decorated with flags, and the assembly hall was crowded. Thomas P. Peters, a member of the library board, acted as chairman, and addresses were made by Mr. Peters, Mr. Boody, Mr. McWilliams, and Mr. Hill, the librarian. During the year the library has risen from the ninth to the first place among the other branches in its record of circulation.

*California State L.* The board of state library trustees have appointed Miss Mabel Prentiss to carry on organizing and advisory work among the smaller communities and libraries of the state. Miss Bertha Kumli is also appointed to act as assistant in this work. This is an important forward step in the extension work of the state library, which is practically carrying on the development of library interests in the state, as is done in most cases by separately organized state library commissions.

*Chicago, John Crerar L.* The descriptive illustrated account of the library by C. W. Andrews prepared for the Chicago Library Club manual of "Libraries of Chicago," has been issued by the library as a 16-page "separate."

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* The Broadway branch of the library was dedicated on the evening of Jan. 12. The audience was so large that after the auditorium had been filled to its utmost capacity an overflow meeting was organized in the upper hall, to which the speakers were escorted after the auditorium addresses were finished and where the program was repeated. The audience was cosmopolitan, and addresses were delivered in English, Polish, and Bohemian. Exercises for the children were held on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 13. There was an attendance of about 2000, and a program of music, story telling and a short address.

*Columbus, Ga.* A site for the proposed Carnegie library building has been decided upon, in Mott's Green, a location central and easily reached by the electric cars from the adjacent towns.

*Dayton (O.) P. L.* (45th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Added 4533; total 64,074. Issued, home use 204,851 (fict. 60 per cent.) of which 107,274 were drawn from the main library; ref. use 87,804, of which 66,718 was from main library. New cards issued 3068; active card holders 10,401. Receipts, \$25,236.67; expenses, \$24,922.04 (salaries \$8361.15, books and periodicals \$4966.53, binding \$745.14, fuel and light \$1030.56, improvement and repairs \$6199.23, care of building \$1339.96, supplies and printing \$1028.47.)

This report covers five months of the administration of Miss Electra Doren, who resigned in February, 1905, to become dean of the Western Reserve University Library School, and seven months under Miss Linda Clatworthy, her successor. It is a compact effective record of steady growth, particularly in the reaching out of library agencies into varied sections and interests of the community. The circulation of books through the school rooms amounted to 37,370 v., and has become an important part of the library's work. Of this circulation, 24 per cent. was fiction. The books available for this school are not enough to supply the demand, though the collection is being increased as rapidly as possible. Much school reference work has been done, through the school library room of the main building, which is open after school hours for this purpose. In the summer this department—which then contains the entire school collection—is used as a reading room for children, parents or teachers. There are branch libraries in four schools, six deposit stations and one home library. The library reading circle for the blind has continued weekly readings on Tuesday evenings, with an average attendance of ten persons.

A course in library instruction to senior students in the city normal school has been carried out, including visits to the library by the class in groups of two each afternoon for practice in reference work with children, and a series of lectures given by the librarian, with practical problems. "As a result of the courses, the library had two trained substitutes prepared to do branch library work while waiting for teaching positions, and several interested helpers in the summer work with children. Most of the class have secured positions in the city or neighboring country schools, but have, we hope, gone into their work with better acquaintance with the library and a broader outlook upon books for children." A summary is given of the ways in which the library is proving "of service to the city," giving the percentage of juvenile circulation (42 per cent.), and a rough analysis of occupations of cardholders. There are several illustrations.

*Harvard University L.* (Rpt., 1904-05.) Added 28,782; total 700,342 v., 400,650 pm., of which 451,260 v. and 304,000 pm. are in the main library. Use of books in main lib., lent 65,506; recorded use in building 26,565; overnight use 14,268; Sunday users 4953. 450 cards of admission to the stacks were issued to 354 persons; "the number of students thus admitted is really more than we can find use for, and inconvenience frequently results."

Mr. Lane's report is most interesting in its description of important gifts and collections, methods of work in various departments, and its presentation of the ever increasing prob-



lems of overcrowded quarters and an insufficient staff, which cannot be increased for lack of working space. These problems have been fully set forth in previous reports, and have been considered at length by the college authorities, but they grow, of course, more formidable with every succeeding year. Continuance under present conditions now seems impossible, and as a temporary relief it is recommended that a 50-foot stack extension be erected, with the addition of a one-story or two-story section along the whole north side of the stack. This would give additional shelf room for about 150,000 volumes, and enlarge the delivery room and working space and provide for small study or reading rooms.

Gifts to the library have been varied and numerous, the most important being the gift of the library of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, presented through subscription of a few of his friends, and the establishment of the Norton Memorial Fund for the purchase of books. The Norton collection, though small, is rare and precious, falling mainly into two classes—examples of early typography and early woodcut engraving, mostly Italian; and books formerly belonging to or containing the autographs of eminent men, or important as rare first editions. About 600 volumes were received in May, and the greater part were placed in a case specially built for them, the entire collection to be kept together as a memorial collection. The incident was most gratifying evidence of the affection and admiration with which Professor Norton's long services to the university are regarded by his students, associates and friends. A new issue in the series of "Bibliographical contributions" records the library's collection of English and American chap books and broadside ballads, and will take its place as a permanent contribution of value to bibliography; the next volume in the series will be the catalog of the Molière collection.

Use of the library by the student body increases slowly but steadily. Interlibrary loans of 849 v. have been made to 70 different colleges, schools and public libraries, and 629 v. have been lent to Radcliffe College. It is interesting to note that the experiment in the direction of weeding out and storing away "dead" books, so strongly recommended by President Eliot a few years ago, has not proved satisfactory. Mr. Lane says: "The result of moving out the 10,600 old volumes is instructive. We selected for the transfer the group of books which we thought least likely to be picked out to be retained here, individual volumes and sets which previous experience showed might be wanted. Those sent away surely constituted a group of books as nearly 'dead' as any group of the same size that could have been selected. Yet we find that in the months of October and November alone, we have had to send over to Robinson Hall 71 times to meet the more pressing demands of readers."

The details of the work of the shelf and catalog departments, as submitted by their respective chiefs, touch on interesting points, and should be read in full. The practice adopted for record in the public catalog of "continuations" may be noted. In future reports of a certain institution will be recorded in the catalog by cards in this form:

"Cambridge (Mass.) Social Union

"Annual reports,

"Detailed statement not entered on these cards.  
(Recorded on Continuation Cards.)"

"The record once made in this simple form is made once for all." The "continuation cards" referred to are kept on file at the desk of one of the staff, and on these full record of successive numbers is kept.

*Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie L.* (Rpt., 1905.) Added 3900; total 23,500. Issued 145,844, a gain of 10 per cent.; ref. use 70,770. There were 9000 pictures circulated. Re-registration, 3192; in addition there are 3470 scholars using books in the schools, but not registered, giving a total of 6668 readers. Of this total 505 are mill men.

The field reached by the library is the township, excepting Duquesne, and includes a population of 30,000. There are 14 study clubs, with a membership of 250. The library operates, as adjuncts, an athletic club and a music hall. The club had in 1905 3778 different members, and an attendance of 13,100 in gymnasium classes. There are 350 students in educational classes.

*Laramie, Wyo. Albany County P. L.* The Carnegie library building was formally dedicated on the evening of Jan. 23. It cost \$20,000, and receives an appropriation of \$2500 yearly by taxation through the board of county commissioners.

*Library post bill.* On Dec. 5, 1905, the bill to establish a library post, which has previously been before Congress, was reintroduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Lawrence, of Massachusetts. It provides that the postage on books transmitted between public libraries supported in whole or in part by taxation shall be one cent a pound.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* (1st rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Total 70,369, of which 65,707 are in the main library. Issued, home use, main lib., 51,863 (fict. 836 per cent.); Highland branch (eight months) 17,842 (fict. 88 per cent.). Receipts \$74,537.91; expenses \$62,331.94 (salaries \$13,087.24, books and periodicals \$12,846.22; repairs, improvements, light, heat, etc., \$16,133.76.)

As this is the library's first report it is a review of organization and preparation rather than of routine work, and it gives evidence of much accomplished under difficult conditions. The trustees briefly note the course of events

since Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$250,000 was favorably recommended to the city council by the mayor in December, 1901, and urge that action be promptly taken in acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's second offer, in January, 1905, of \$200,000 for branch buildings. The report of the librarian, Mr. W. F. Yust, deals with the period of consolidation with the Polytechnic Society—which gave the library practically its present collection—the reorganization and alteration of the Polytechnic library rooms, and the development of the library in its various departments and in the branches opened or planned during the year. In addition, the year was marked by the reorganization of the first librarian, Mr. Hopkins, to accept the librarianship of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the appointment of Mr. Yust as his successor, and his prolonged illness, during which the library had for several months the special services and effective help of Mr. J. I. Wyer—so that it will be seen this period has been one of change and difficulty.

By its merger with the Polytechnic Society, in November, 1904, the library, which at that time owned a building site and several hundred books, entered into possession of a building, 60,000 volumes, and a considerable amount of paintings, statuary, and museum material. The old Polytechnic quarters were enlarged and altered, to provide for the various departments of a free public library, including delivery, reference and children's rooms, open shelves, study alcoves, and work rooms. The present shelf capacity is about 130,000 v. Conditions for appointment to the staff, schedule of hours, etc., were framed, and a staff of 32 persons was organized. Chief among the appointments were the selection of Miss Marilla Freeman, formerly librarian of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, as head of the reference department, and Miss Harriet Gooch, formerly of the Portland (Ore.) Library, as head of the cataloging department. In the appointment of assistants previous library training could not be insisted upon, and it is pointed out "that each department has thus far been practically a training school where the price of instruction is paid in diminished returns. A small amount of regular instruction will enable assistants in the course of time to acquire a great deal of technical knowledge and increase their efficiency; during the coming year an effort will be made to supply in a measure this pressing want."

The sum of \$15,000 was set aside for the purchase of books, and effort was made to round out the Polytechnic collection by adding current publications, and to begin the building up of a well-balanced reference collection. Many of the books in the old library had to be discarded or rebound, and the collection itself was an uneven one, strongest in history and biography, and weak in science and arts. It is desired to build up as complete a collec-

tion as possible of works relating to Louisville. In cataloging and classification there is an immense undertaking before the new library force. The 60,000 volumes of the Polytechnic collection had been arranged by an absolute fixed location system, all inadequately cataloged and many not cataloged at all, and this mass of material with the large accessions of new books confronted the head cataloger and her force of half a dozen girls, "four of whom had never before heard of a card catalog and only one of whom had even an hour's formal training for this most difficult and technical part of library work." Expedients had to be found whereby the collection could be made promptly available. "The old books have been arranged on the closed shelves in broad classes and under these alphabetized by authors in order to make them available for circulation. The absence of a shelf mark makes them difficult to find and frequently tries the patience of both readers and attendants." Miss Gooch's more detailed report of the work of her department is also given, as are separate reports of the other heads of departments.

The only branch opened during the period covered was the Highland branch, formerly the Highland Branch Free Library, which had been independently maintained for over three years. Plans were in progress, however, for the Colored branch and the Portland branch, both of which have already been noted in these columns. The report includes a number of illustrations and floor plans of the present library quarters.

At a meeting of the city council on Jan. 16, 1906, a resolution was passed requesting the library trustees to arrange for opening the library on Sundays from 2 to 9 p.m.

*Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L.* The series of story hours for children was begun early in January and has proved most interesting and successful. The first one was attended by over 100 children, accompanied by their mothers or sisters; it was devoted to recitations of "Uncle Remus" stories, by Mr. G. H. Baskette, president of the library board.

*New Jersey State L.* (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1905.) Added 3417; total 71,057. The amount available for book purchase and binding was \$4500, including \$361.15 for books and pamphlets relating especially to New Jersey.

"The state library is now in better condition in every respect than at any time in its history. A new and complete manuscript catalog of the law library has been made, and the dictionary card catalog of the reference department is practically completed. The cost of binding and rebinding and repairing books during the year has been \$1178.05, to meet which a special appropriation of \$1000 was made by the legislature."

*New Orleans (La.) P. L.* Correction should be made of the statement regarding the architects' competitions for main and branch library buildings, given in January L. J. The main Carnegie building has been awarded to Diboll & Owen, of New Orleans, as stated, the three branch buildings being awarded to Favrot & Livaudois, Emile Weil, and Rathbone E. DeBuys, all of New Orleans. In this competition, for which no prize was offered, there were submitted seven plans from outside of New Orleans and seven local plans; nearly all the competitors consented to the exhibition of their plans. It is believed that the drawings for the main library will be completed by March 1, and it is hoped that the main building can be started within six weeks.

*New York P. L.* On Wednesday, Jan. 24, opening exercises were held for the 16th Carnegie branch library, established on Hudson street below Christopher street ferry, in the neighborhood of Hudson Park. This district has hitherto been without library facilities. The library is the 35th branch of the public library. The building is from designs by Carrere & Hastings. It has three stories and basement and stands on an irregularly-shaped lot 50 feet front by 100 feet in depth. The side abuts directly on the park, of which it commands a fine view, and there is a rear entrance on the park. It resembles the other Carnegie library buildings in the borough in having large arched openings on the main story. The front is plain and is of brick trimmed with Indiana limestone. The basement is occupied by a large assembly room and by space for storage with a boiler room and toilet rooms. The adult circulating room on the main floor is entered at the left of the front through an ornamental vestibule. The general reading room on the same floor, which is separate, is entered through the rear door opening on the park. On the second floor are the children's circulating and reading rooms. The third floor is occupied by the janitor's apartments, including five rooms and bath. There are also retiring rooms for the library staff, with facilities for preparing luncheon, and ample work rooms. The trim of the entire building is in light oak and the walls are painted in a creamy tint with a dark brown dado. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity. With this equipment, it cost about \$75,000 exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city. The branch has on its shelves to start with about 11,000 volumes, to which current books will be added as they appear.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* The medical library planned by the Newark Medical Library Association and the Free Public Library has progressed sufficiently to justify the issuance of a bulletin announcement of its facilities.

An alcove at the east end of the reference room on the second floor of the library has been selected as the present location of the collection. It has been cleared of all books except the medical reference books now belonging to the library. To these will be added, as received, the books purchased by the library and the Medical Library Association or received as gifts. Thirty-five periodicals have been ordered and are being received and placed on shelves in the alcoves. A table for writing and other necessary furniture have also been placed there.

*North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.* The Carnegie Library at the Agricultural College, which has been in use since the first of the year, was formally dedicated Thursday evening, Jan. 18. The exercises, held in the college chapel, were attended by a large number, including many of those who had just formed the state library association. Dr. Batt, of the college, acting as master of ceremonies, presented to the new library, on behalf of the Edith Hill Girl's Club, a beautiful bust of Shakespeare, which was accepted by President Worst with the assurance to the club that their gift should ever have an honored place in the new building.

President Worst then continued with his address on the subject, "The history of our library." He naturally began with a statement regarding the life of the donor, Andrew Carnegie, and spoke of his humble start in life, of his eager interest in books, of his early determination to make good books available to every boy in his home city, Pittsburgh, and of the way in which his plan for library building had kept pace with his growing fortune. The story of how a rill from this great flood of beneficence was turned to the Agricultural College is a story of persistent effort. Four years ago an application was made and refused, on the ground that the college was a state institution and the Fargo Carnegie Library was available. But as the cramped condition of the college library and the impossibility of securing a suitable building from the state, at least for a long time, became increasingly apparent, new applications were made until at last an offer of \$15,000 was promised by Mr. Carnegie. To provide for the future growth of the library it was deemed wise to erect as large a building as the money would permit, the trustees agreeing to provide the heating, and leave, if necessary, some of the details of the lower rooms and book stacks incomplete. Upon this condition being represented to Mr. Carnegie, he generously increased his gift by \$3400, which provides for the complete equipment of the building.

Dr. Batt, after calling attention to the fact that it was President Worst whose persistence had secured Mr. Carnegie's attention and his gift, then introduced Dr. Dudley, of Fargo, who spoke on the subject, "The value of books as an educating force." Dr. Dudley spoke

upon his subject with great enthusiasm. Education is to be had from the ordinary experience of life and from the observation of nature. Yet the self-educated man, so called, has depended in great measure upon books. It is in books largely that the experience of man and the knowledge of nature become available. The man whose two hundredth anniversary has just been celebrated, Benjamin Franklin, is a striking example of a great self-educated man, educated apart from the schools, but not apart from books. With many an illustration, Dr. Dudley pressed his thought home upon an attentive audience and concluded by expressing the hope that a deeper sense of the value of a library to a community would soon find expression in Fargo and throughout the state in more liberal provisions, and by congratulating the Agricultural College upon the new splendid addition to its equipment.

Musical selections were rendered by the college orchestra and the college choral association, led by Dr. Putnam. At the conclusion of the program the audience moved over to the library, finding in every part, from the beautiful lighted dome to the well-arranged book cases around the walls complete justification for the enthusiasm of the dedication.

*North Easton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 361; total 16,544. Issued, home use, 15,231, of which 4762 were juveniles (6670 fiction). Of the books circulated 1478 were issued through the five delivery stations and 1807 were drawn on class cards for school use. Nine collections of pictures have been displayed in the reading room.

*Philadelphia F. L.* The Philadelphia *North American* for Jan. 21, gives an illustrated account of the nine Carnegie branches now in course of erection, or for which sites have been chosen.

*Richmond, Ind. Earlham College L.* Several articles upon the library are given in *The Earlhamite*, the college paper, of Dec. 16, 1905. Although founded at the beginning of the school, in 1847, it was not until 1872 that a regular librarian was appointed. It now contains over 12,000 volumes, not including pamphlets and periodicals, and is classified according to the D. C. The card catalog includes all books in the college library and the libraries of the Ionian and Phoenix literary societies, and the seven departmental libraries. The yearly accessions amount to about 1000 v., and 75 periodicals are regularly received.

*Rockport (Mass.) P. L.* The Carnegie building was opened for public inspection on the evening of Jan. 24.

*Rockville (Ct.) P. L.* (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 642; total 9345. Issued home use 33,019 (fict. 31 per cent., juv. fict. 23 per

cent), an increase of 1627 over the preceding year. New registration 361; total registration 2823.

*San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' Institute L.* The agreement for consolidation with the Mercantile Library Association was adopted in January by the board of trustees of the Mechanics' Institute. R. J. Taussig, president, and Joseph M. Cumming, secretary, were authorized to sign the agreement which had previously been signed by the Mercantile Library Association, and it only remains to complete the details and arrange for the transfer of the properties.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* The library of James P. Kimball, a mining expert of New York City, consisting of about 6000 volumes devoted to geological, mining, and metallurgical subjects, has been purchased for the library for \$2500. The purchase has been under consideration for over six months. While the collection is now in the library's possession it will probably not be open to the public until the new building is opened next summer, as the present temporary building has not shelf room for it. The collection will be of great usefulness, as the subjects it covers are constantly studied and referred to in the reference department.

*Spartanburg, S. C. Kennedy L.* The Carnegie building of the Kennedy Library was formally opened on the morning of Jan. 15. The library has been maintained by the local Ladies' Library Association, to whose efforts public interest in it has been kept alive and strengthened. It was founded partly by the gift of the late Dr. Kennedy, whose widow gave the site upon which the new building stands. For the building Andrew Carnegie gave \$15,000. It cost nearly \$18,000, and is a two-storied brick and brownstone structure, approximately 80 x 60 feet in dimensions. The stack room has a capacity of from 15,000 to 20,000 v.

*Troy (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 1679; total 38,697. Issued, home use 68,998. Registration 4377.

The year has been one of re-organization and many new activities. On the resignation of the former librarian, DeWitt Clinton, Miss Margaret Deming was elected to reorganize and modernize the library. On Aug. 14 she resigned, and on the 20th of that month was succeeded by Miss Mary L. Davis, the present librarian. A first step toward the open shelf system was taken in the display of a considerable collection of selected books in the delivery room, which has largely increased the circulation. Re-registration of borrowers was carried through, the Newark charging system installed, and reclassification and recataloging are well advanced. The equipment of the various departments has been improved, and the Children's Neighborhood Library, formerly



independently maintained, was removed to the library building in December and reorganized as the children's department of the library. The changes and improvements in the library service have met with most gratifying appreciation on the part of the public.

Recommendations are made for more shelving in the children's room, installation of a new loan desk, better lighting facilities, arrangement of reference and reading room in upper hall, and appointment of an extra cataloger. It is also suggested "that the trustees should consider the advisability of experimenting in the establishment of delivery stations in the outlying parts of the city."

*University of Chicago.* It was announced on Jan. 23 that the trustees of the university had started a movement to raise a large sum, probably \$1,000,000, by popular subscription for the erection on the university campus of a library building to be a memorial of the late President Harper. The announcement states that a special committee of five has been appointed "to take up the matter of a proper memorial of the late Dr. W. R. Harper, it having transpired that the long-cherished wish of President Harper was that in case a building should ever be erected to bear his name and be his resting place it should be a library;" and adds:

"The committee unanimously determined to recommend to the trustees that immediate efforts be made to secure funds for a memorial library building. They will ask the university senate to appoint a committee to co-operate in the undertaking. Also the alumni association will be requested to appoint a committee. At the earliest possible moment the public will be informed as to the sum required for the building.

"It is intended to make this the greatest monumental building of the university group, a building such as friends of Dr. Harper will recognize as a fitting memorial. Every friend of Dr. Harper, however much he can contribute, will be given an opportunity to assist."

*Utica (N. Y.) Industrial L. League.* At a meeting held on Jan. 18 the secretary of the league presented a report of the work accomplished since its organization in October, 1905. It was in part as follows:

"The Industrial Library League was organized on the evening of October 12 at the Public Library Building, at a meeting of about a dozen men, representing some of the leading industries in Utica. The object of the league is to promote the efficiency and usefulness of the Utica Public Library to the workers in the various industries in the city of Utica. The two methods of achieving the object are:

"1. By once annually soliciting subscriptions from various business corporations and business men in the city of Utica, the funds collected to be turned over to the trustees of the library, with suggestions as to how the money be

spent; 2, by causing from time to time to be communicated to the workers in the different industries such new advantages as the library shall be able to offer."

The executive committee, to which the active work was committed, began its work in November by appointing, in each of 44 industrial subdivisions, one person to act as chairman of a subcommittee in that industry. Each subcommittee chairman was interviewed by a member of the executive committee and asked to urge contributions from corporations and individuals in his own industry, and to make recommendations to the league of books and magazines that should, in his opinion, be contained in the library.

"The subscription books of the league have been open for a period of about ten weeks. Subscriptions have been received from 13 different industries and from a number of individuals connected with other industries. Written reports have been received from some twelve different industries."

"The executive committee presented a series of recommendations: 1, that the funds thus received be turned over to the library trustees; 2, that the trustees be asked to purchase the complete set of the "International library of technology," published for the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.; 3, that the list of books recommended by the subcommittees be turned over to the library trustees with the request that the recommendations be followed so far as possible; 4, that, after purchasing all books recommended in these reports, the trustees spend any funds remaining for such books and periodicals as, in their opinion, would be of most use to the industrial workers of Utica; 5, that there be undertaken a collection of trade catalogs, to be kept conveniently near the other books purchased through the league.

"The work of the league has been conducted entirely by exceptionally busy men, no one of whom had been able to give the time to it he would have liked to give. It is the belief of the league, however, that we have made a substantial headway towards a more complete industrial library."

*Waterloo (Ia.) P. L.* The two Carnegie buildings, erected respectively for the east and west sides of the city, held an "open day" on Jan. 25, when they were for the first time open for public inspection. Both are modern, well arranged and fully equipped, and they were visited by about 3000 people. These two buildings stand for the solution of the bitter struggle between east and west side factions of the city as to which section should have the Carnegie library. So much feeling was aroused that at one time the failure of the whole project seemed likely, but it was finally decided to erect a building in each section, and to this end Mr. Carnegie increased his original gift, on condition that the maintenance fund be proportionately increased.

## FOREIGN

BODLEIAN L. Staff-kalendar, 1906. Oxford, [1906.] unp. T.

Contains a supplement, printed upside down, as last year. There is a little additional material, but otherwise the work is unchanged from the preceding issues.

Glasgow, Scotl. Dennistoun District L. Dennistoun is the sixth and latest district to be provided with a public library. The new building, which was opened on Dec. 26, 1905, is a handsome structure, with accommodations for 20,000 v. It contains a general reading-room (for 330 readers), ladies' reading room, and reading rooms for girls and boys, as well as the usual lending and reference departments. Its cost, exclusive of site, is estimated at a little over £7000.

## Gifts and Bequests

Ashby (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary R. Hall, of Keene, N. H., the library receives a bequest of \$3000.

Kennebunk, Me. George Parsons, of New York, will give to the village a library building, to cost \$15,000, the plans for which were recently accepted by the village library association.

New London (Ct.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Henry Cecil Haven, of Boston and Stockbridge, the library is left a bequest of \$40,000, to be available on the death of her husband and her sister, Miss Mary Weymann.

Wofford College, Spartansburg, S. C. By the will of the late Miss Julia Smith, the college receives a legacy of \$10,000 for the erection of a library building, to be called the Whitefoord Smith Library.

## Carnegie library gifts.

Brown University, Providence, R. I. At the Brown University alumni dinner in New York City on Jan. 19, President Faunce announced that a \$300,000 library building, to be known as the John Hay Library, was to be built by the university. The late secretary of state was the most distinguished of the university alumni, and this will be the first monument erected to him. The name was suggested personally by Andrew Carnegie, who has given \$150,000 toward the memorial, of which he has already paid one-half, the remaining \$150,000 to be raised by subscription.

East Orange, N. J. Dec. 23, 1905. \$20,000 for two branch libraries.

Findlay, O. Jan. 20. \$35,000.

Kearney, N. J., Jan. 23. \$25,000.

## Practical Notes

BOOK FOR FILING PAPERS, etc. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 5, 1905. p. 1400, no. 806:391.) il.

This device for filing papers, etc., has been assigned to National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio.

MARSDEN, HENRY. On the premature decay of leather used in modern bookbinding. (*In International Bookbinder*, New York City, Oct., Nov., 1905. p. 321, 356.)

The writer is a practical bookbinder employed by the San Francisco Law Library, and his paper is a useful contribution to the subject. He reviews briefly the investigations and conclusions of Society of Arts committee, and then describes permanence or decay of bindings in various kinds and grades of leather which have come under his own observation.

MODERN BOOKBINDING. (A series of articles in the current numbers of the *Inland Printer*.)

The January number is no. 10 of this series and is devoted to blank-book binding. These articles are illustrated, and are helpful in showing the practical details of modern bookbinding.

SOCIETY OF PRINTERS, Boston. The development of printing as an art: a handbook of the exhibition in honor of the bi-centenary of Franklin's birth, held at the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the Society of Printers. Boston, Jan. 1-29, 1906. Publications of the society, no. 2. [Boston, 1906.] 6+94 p.

In its descriptive text and general arrangement this handsome catalog furnishes an interesting outline of the history of the art of printing and the characteristics of leading presses. The exhibit was announced in Jan. L. J., p. 48.

## Librarians

CRAWFORD, Miss Esther, formerly instructor in the Western Reserve University Library School, has been appointed assistant in the University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, in charge of cataloging and classification.

DRESSER, Miss Annie Slosson, of the New York State Library School, 1904-5, has been appointed cataloger at the Van Wormer Hall Library, University of Cincinnati.

FLETCHER, Dr. Robert, for 30 years associate librarian of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C., and the

compiler of its famous "Index-catalogue," was guest of honor on Jan. 11 at a dinner given in Washington by leading physicians and surgeons of the country, in recognition of his services to medical bibliography. A silver loving cup was presented to Dr. Fletcher, and his work both on the "Index-catalogue" and as editor of the *Index Medicus* was referred to in speeches by Dr. J. S. Billings, Dr. W. S. Thayer, Dr. W. D. McCaw, Dr. William Osler, and others.

HENDERSON, Miss Lucia Tiffany, assistant in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, was on Jan. 26 elected librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library, succeeding Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, resigned. Miss Henderson's home is in Jamestown, where her father is a well-known resident. She is a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, and has been connected with the Buffalo Public Library for about eight years. She assumes her new duties March 1.

JACOBUS, Miss Sarah M., who has been elected librarian of the Pomona (Cal.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Mabel Prentiss, was trained in Los Angeles, and was assistant cataloger there till September, 1901, when she took charge of and organized the library of the Kamehameha Manual School of Honolulu, Hawaii. She remained there four years, and also did work in the Honolulu subscription library. In October, 1905, she returned to the Los Angeles library, and in November became acting librarian at Pomona.

MCGONAGLE, Miss Elizabeth A., for 22 years an assistant in the Boston Athenæum, died Jan. 13, 1906.

MITCHELL, Miss S. Louise, of the New York State Library School, 1903-4, has been appointed librarian of the Central High School at Cleveland, O.

MONTGOMERY, Miss Florence Prichard, of the New York State Library School, 1904-5, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

MOORE, Miss Annie Carroll, children's librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed supervisor of children's work in the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library. Miss Moore is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1896, and almost immediately after her graduation joined the staff of Pratt Institute Free Library, in charge of its children's room. This room she has made a model of its kind among libraries in the country. She was actively interested in the organization of the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A., of which she has served as chairman, has had charge of the instruction in children's work at the Pratt Institute Library School, and in her personal

work, as compiler of children's lists, writer, and lecturer, is recognized as a leader and authority in library work for children. The post for which she is now chosen is newly created, and offers opportunities for most interesting and valuable work.

PRENTISS, Miss Mabel E., librarian of the Pomona (Cal.) Public Library, has resigned to take a position on the staff of the California State Library as organizer. She is succeeded at Pomona by Miss Sarah M. Jacobus. Miss Prentiss was trained at the Los Angeles Public Library, acted as cataloger at Pasadena for a time, became acting librarian of Pomona, Oct. 21, 1901, and librarian March 1, 1902. Under her direction the library became a public one, and a Carnegie building that cost \$150,000 and is a model of beauty and convenience was erected. From May, 1904, to January, 1905, Miss Prentiss was at Albany, taking special work. Her peculiar fitness for the work of organization was recognized, and the newly created position was offered her by the state library authorities.

ROSE, Miss Grace Delphine, head of the public school work of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, was on Jan. 25 elected librarian of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Stella V. Seybold, resigned. Miss Rose is a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1898, and immediately on her graduation entered the Buffalo Public Library as cataloger. Since then she has acted as head of the open shelf department, and for the last two and a half years has been in charge of the library's school work. She has acted as secretary of the New York State Library Association and a member of its institute committee, and was in 1905 appointed a member of the A. L. A. committee on library training.

YUST-FRENCH. William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, and Miss Florence Hosmer French were married on Jan. 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Albany, N. Y.

## Cataloging and Classification

FORM OF ENTRY FOR INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.—The following correspondence presents the practice of the Library of Congress regarding entry of institutions, universities, and similar bodies:

DEC. 13, 1905.

"Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Catalog Division,  
Library of Congress.

"DEAR SIR: There are some features in the cataloging of bodies, universities, etc., about which I am puzzled, in spite of the A. L. A. rules and frequent consultations of our depository catalog.

"For instance, the body known as Histori-

cal Society of Montana—should the heading be:

"Montana. Historical society (if a state society), and if not, a state society  
"Montana Historical Society, or  
"Historical society of Montana. Which?  
"Am I right in using the form  
"Columbia university (because *not* a state university) and Michigan. University (because it *is* the state university)?

"Are the headings under New York in the A. L. A. catalog, 1904, arranged as the Library of Congress would arrange them? Why is N. Y. (City) History separated by a column from N. Y. Charity organization society? It seems to me the latter should precede the former.

"Yours truly,

"JESSIE M. BOYD,

"Cataloger, Seattle Public Library,  
"Seattle, Wash."

Reply.

DEC. 19, 1905.

"DEAR MADAM: According to the A. L. A. rules revised (not yet in print) the Historical Society of Montana, as well as other state historical and agricultural societies, whether supported by the state or not, are to be entered under the first word of the title not an article, with reference from the name of the state. The Library of Congress has not as yet seen its way clear to adopt this rule, state historical and agricultural societies, whether supported by the state or not, being still entered under the name of the state. If a change is decided upon a notice will be inserted in *Public Libraries* and the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"As to form of heading, if the name of the Montana historical society had begun with the name of the state the Library of Congress heading would read:

"Montana historical society.

"If, on the other hand, the name is Historical society of Montana, the heading is printed:

"Montana. Historical society.

"The latter form is the correct one in this instance. A good illustration of this distinction is furnished by the

"Missouri historical society, *St. Louis*, and the

"Missouri. State historical society with headquarters at Columbia. The corporate name of the latter is State historical society of Missouri, that of the former is Missouri historical society.

"Practically the same principle governs in deciding on the form of heading for universities. Here we may for purposes of illustration note the following classes:

"I. American state universities to be entered under the names of the state, usually by transposition of part of the name, *e.g.*, University of California to take the form: California. University.

"II. (a) Other universities not having individual names to be entered under the name of the place where they are located, according to A. L. A. rule for institutions (establishments). Here again transposition of part of the name often becomes necessary, *e.g.*, University of Chicago to be entered as, Chicago. University; University of Oxford, as Oxford. University, etc.

"II. (b) *Exception.* Universities whose names begin with the name of an individual (often the founder) to be entered under the name, *e.g.*, Cornell university, Columbia university, Yale university. (No transposition.)

"The titles in the A. L. A. catalog of 1904, pt. II., New York, are arranged in the order which has been adopted in the dictionary catalog of the Library of Congress. When this catalog was printed in September, 1904, there was little time to discuss the question of arrangement. We were forced to arrange the titles as best we could while trying to rush the catalog through the press in less than one month. It is no doubt true that the order of arrangement found to be most suitable for a large reference library is not the most serviceable for the smaller library of a more popular character. In the former some classification of titles may seem imperative because of the large number and varied character of the works which fall under one heading; in the latter one series of titles in strict alphabetical sequence may be quite sufficient and, of course, much easier to consult.

"J. C. M. HANSON."

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains the useful list of "Abbreviations used in book catalogues," also issued in separate form; a continuation of George Watson Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature;" and Miss Wilbur's "Quarterly index to library reference lists."

BOSTON P. L. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1904-1905. Boston, Published by the trustees, 1906. 10+304 p. O.

The subject index appended to the biography division and the full author index to the whole list make this useful annual volume still more useful.

JAMES D. BROWN, of the Islington (London) Public Library, has prepared "a system of exact classification suitable for public libraries, technical and elementary schools and other educational purposes," which is announced for publication by the Library Supply Co., of London.

CHICAGO P. L. Special bulletin no. 6: Selected list of books for boys. Chicago, January, 1906. 32 p. O.



CORDOVA, Rudolph de. The catalogues of the library of the British Museum. (*In Macmillan's Magazine*, Dec., 1905. N. S. 1:121-132.)

An interesting account of the growth and development of the catalogs and of some of their deficiencies.

INDIANA STATE L. Books in embossed type. [Indianapolis, State Library,] January, 1906. 8 p. O.

An author list in one alphabet, giving about 225 titles. Prefaced by statement of regulations regarding issue of books for the blind.

—Catalog. Supplement, April 1, 1905. Indianapolis, 1905. 178 p. O.

A dictionary catalog, including a preponderance of analytical entries. Indiana fills 17 pages, many public documents, association reports, etc., being analyzed; there are 23 titles in Indiana fiction. Entries are given with considerable fullness, and the catalog represents a large amount of detail work, compactly presented.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for January is mainly devoted to the literature of amusement with special reading lists on "Hunting and fishing" and "Sports and pastimes."

MEDLICOTT, Mary. Abbreviations used in book catalogues. Boston, Boston Book Co., 1906. 16 p. D. (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 15.) 15 c.

This list is compiled with additions from a list in L. J., v. 12, 1887; it is convenient and useful for catalogers.

OSTERHOUT (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) F. L. *Bulletin* for January concludes the special reading list on Mohammedanism, and has a short list on Benjamin Franklin.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January has a reading list of "Books for business men."

U. S. SENATE L. Catalogue of the library of the United States Senate. Washington, Gov. Print. Off., 1906. 508 p. plan, 26cm.

### Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. Subject list of works on aerial navigation and meteorology, in the library of the Patent Office. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1905. 63+1 p. 16½cm., (Patent Office Library ser., no. 17. Bibliographical ser., no. 14.)

AGRICULTURE. Hall, A. D. The book of the Rothamsted experiments; issued with the authority of the Lawes Agricultural Trust

Committee. London, Murray, 1905. 2 p. l., [vii]-xl, 294 p., 1 l. 24½cm.

"References" at end of chapters.

ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS. Holzmann, M., and Bohatta, H. Deutsches anonymen-lexikon, 1501-1850. Bd. III: L-R. Weimar, Gesellschaft der bibliophilen, 1905. 2 p. l., 400 p. 23cm.

Vol. 1 appeared in 1902; vol. 2 in 1903.

ANTHROPOLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 3d annual issue [1903]. P: Anthropology. London, 1905. 8+324 p. 8°.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Vedel, E. Oversigt over den danske literatur om Nordens forhistoriske arkaeologi. Kjobenhavn, G. E. C. Gad, 1905. 163 p. 1.50 kr.

ASTRONOMY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. E: Astronomy. London, 1905. 8°.

BEST BOOKS. Catalogue raisonné of twentieth century literature. (*In* Literary year-book, 1906, supp. to pt. 1.)

A title list of the more important publications of 1901-1905, and of representative works of the majority of living English writers.

BOOK-PRICES. American book-prices current comp. from the auctioneers' catalogues by L. S. Livingston. v. 11, Sept. 1, 1904-Sept. 1, 1905. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1905. xviii, 635 p. 22½cm.

The present and subsequent issues of the work will be modelled on Mr. Livingston's "Auction prices of books;" the necessity for condensation arising on account of the tremendous increase in the number of entries (over 75 per cent. in the last 10 years). But the omission of the subject index is a matter for serious regret; although seldom referred to it is a real help in time of need.

BOTANY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 3d annual issue [1903]. M: Botany. London, 1905. 8+909 p. 8°.

CAMBRIDGE PRESS. Roden, R. F. The Cambridge Press, 1638-1692: a history of the first printing press established in English America, together with a bibliographical list of the issues of the press. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1905. 5 p. l., 7-193 p. 20cm., (Famous presses, v. 2.)

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION. Bibliography of publications relating to work accomplished by

- grantees. (*In* Carnegie Institution, Year book, no. 4, 1905. p. 43-50.)
- CARTULARIES. Library of Congress. List of cartularies (principally French) recently added to the Library of Congress, with some earlier accessions; comp. under the direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 30 p. O.
- CHILD *in literature*. Arnold, F. C. Das kind in der deutschen litteratur des XI-XV. jahrhunderts. Griefswald, 1905. 1 p. l., 165 p. 25½cm.  
Bibliography: p. 155-162.
- DAIRY CHEMISTRY. Snyder, H. Dairy chemistry. N. Y., Macmillan, 1906, [1905.] x p., 1 l., 190 p. 19½cm.  
"References": p. 161-185.
- EAST. The near East; prepared by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and issued by the Buffalo Public Library. (*In* A. L. A. Booklist, January.)  
Reading list of 32 titles, dealing with countries and peoples of Eastern Europe.
- ENGLAND. *History*. Davis, H. W. C. England under the Normans and Angevins, 1066-1272. London, Methuen, [1905.] xxii, 577 p. 23cm., (History of England, . . . General ed., C. W. C. Oman, v. 2.)  
Bibliography: p. 534-544.
- EUROPE. The great powers of Europe: a short reading list; prepared by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and issued by the Buffalo Public Library. (*In* A. L. A. Booklist, January.)  
Classed and annotated.
- FLEMISH LANGUAGE. Coopman, T., and Broeckaert, J. Bibliographie van den Vlaamschen taalstrijd. 2. deel: 1845-1852. Gent, 1905. 2 p. l., 334 p. 25½cm.  
Pt. 1 appeared in 1904.
- FORESTRY. Transeau, Edgar M. Forest centers of eastern America. (*In* American Naturalist, December, 1905. 39:875-889.)  
Prof. Transeau's article is followed by a three-page bibliography.
- FRANCIS *of Assisi*. The writings of Saint Francis of Assisi; newly tr. into English, with an introduction and notes, by Father P. Robinson. Phil., Dolphin Press, 1906. xxxii, 208 p. 19cm.  
Bibliography: p. [189]-195.
- FRANKLIN. Grolier Club. Catalogue of an exhibition commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. N. Y., Grolier Club, 1906. 1 p. l., 100 p. 18cm.
- INCUNABULA. Reichling, D. Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri Repertorium bibliographicum. Fasc. 2. Monachii, 1906. 8°.  
Pt. 1 appeared in 1905; the third and concluding portion is announced for next year.
- INDEX MEDICUS. In the 1905 yearbook of the Carnegie Institution, a brief report on the preparation and publication of the *Index Medicus* is made by Dr. Robert Fletcher. In the volume for 1904 there appeared over 3800 titles of new medical books, and about 1400 periodicals were regularly indexed.
- JEWS. Elzas, B. A. The Jews of South Carolina from the earliest times to the present day. Phil., Lippincott, 1905. 332 p. 25cm.  
Bibliography: p. 295-305.
- Fishberg, M. Materials for the physical anthropology of the eastern European Jews; pub. under the auspices of the American Ethnological Society of New York. Lancaster, Pa., New Era Printing Co., 1905. 146 p. 25cm., (Memoirs of Am. Anthropological and Ethnological Societies, v. 1, pt. 1.)  
Bibliography: p. 141-146.
- LAW. Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence, 1906. Paris, Marchal et Billard, 1906. 8°.
- MARSDEN, R. G. A Virginia minister's library, 1635. (*In* American Historical Review, January, 1906. 11:328-332.)  
This is an inventory of the library of the Rev. John Goodborne, a minister of the Church of England in Virginia, taken from the documents among the records of the Admiralty Court in London. This list is interesting in giving the prices, showing the valuation at which they were held.
- MASSAGE. Ostrom, K. W. Massage and the original Swedish movements; their application to various diseases of the body. 6th ed. Phil., Blakiston, 1905. x, 184 p. 19½cm.  
Bibliography: p. 177-180.
- METEOROLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 3d annual issue [1903]. F: Meteorology, including terrestrial magnetism. London, 1905. 8°.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Kelby, R. H. The New York Historical Society, 1804-1904. N. Y., 1905. 4 p. l., 160 p. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cm.

Bibliography: p. [133]-160.

PALEONTOLOGY. Benecke, E. W. Die versteinerungen der eisenerzformation von Deutsch-Lothringen und Luxemburg. Strassburg, Schultz, 1905. 2 p. l., 598 p. 28cm., (Abhandlungen zur geologischen spezialkarte von Elsass-Lothringen. N. hft. vi.)

Benutzte literatur: p. 569-592.

PEDAGOGICS. Thorndike, E. L. The principles of teaching based on psychology. N. Y., Seiler, 1906. xii, 293 p. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

"Topics for further study, with references," p. 274-280; "Sources of quotations," p. 281-285.

PHARMACOLOGY. Cushny, A. R. A textbook of pharmacology and therapeutics; or, the action of drugs in health and disease. 4th ed. Phil., Lea Bros., 1906. 14, 17-752 p. 24cm.

Contains bibliographies.

PHILOSOPHY. Vaschide, N. Index philosophique: philosophie et sciences annexes. ann. 2, 1903. Paris, Chevalier & Rivière, 1905. 464 p.

PIRACY. Stiel, P. Der tatbestand der piraterie nach geltendem völkerrecht unter vergleichender berücksichtigung der landesgesetzgebungen. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1905. xiii, 117, [1] p. 23cm, (Staats- und völkerrechtliche abhandlungen, v. 4.) "Literatur": p. [x]-xiii.

PORCELAIN. Auscher E. S. A history and description of French porcelain; tr. and ed. by W. Burton. N. Y., Cassell, 1905. xiv, 200 p. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Bibliography: p. [192]-196.

QUAKERS. Thomas, A. C., and Thomas, R. H. A history of the Friends in America. 4th ed., thoroughly rev. and enl. Phil., Winston, 1905. 1 p. l., 5-246 p. 19cm.

"Bibliography": p. 229-241.

ROMANCE PHILOLOGY. Zeitschrift für Romanische philologie, 1903. Supplementheft 27: Bibliographie 1902, von A. Brauholtz. Halle, 1905. vii, 230 p. 8°.

SIMMS, W. G. Wegelin, O. A list of the separate writings of William Gilmore

Simms, of South Carolina, 1806-1870. N. Y., [Literary Collector Press,] 1906. 31 p. 23cm.

SOCIETIES. The "handbook of learned societies," in preparation at the Library of Congress, under the grants of the Carnegie Institution, is reported upon by Herbert Putnam in the Carnegie Institution year book, 1905. "Except for current notes of publications of foreign societies, the whole time of the office force has been devoted to preparing for the press the volume for North and South America;" this volume is now in press. "The completion of the editorial work for foreign societies and the printing of the remaining volumes will take about twelve months longer."

STATE PUBLICATIONS: a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States from their organization; compiled under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker. Part 3: Western states and territories: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, So. Dakota, No. Dakota, Dakota Territory, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Alaska, Hawaii. New York, Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1905. 2 + p. 287-605. O.

TRUST COMPANIES. Kirkbride, F. B., and Sterrett, J. E. The modern trust company, its functions and organization. N. Y., Macmillan, 1905. xi, 309 p. 23cm.

Bibliography: p. 291-295.

WILLOWS. Mott, W. W. Teratology in the flowers of two California willows. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of California Press, [1906.] 181-226 p. O. (Univ. of Cal. publications, Botany.)

Bibliography (3 p.) of abnormal or irregular growths in willows.

WOMAN. [Ungerini, A.] Manuel de bibliographie biographique des femmes célèbres. Second et dernier supplement. Rome, Roux & Viarengo, 1905. xiii p. 1 l., 758 cols., 25cm.

Since the appearance of the first volume in 1893, this work has well earned a place for itself in the rank of important library reference books. A first supplement was issued in 1900 and the present supplement contains the final additions and corrections and a full general index.

### Notes and Queries

#### ANNALS OF CONGRESS OFFERED TO LIBRARIES.

—The Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library has had offered it a complete set of the valuable *Annals of Congress, 1789-1824*, inclusive, in 42 volumes. As we already own this set, the donor is willing to give it to some other library not already possessing it. Please apply promptly to the librarian of the Public Library, Plainfield, N. J.

**PREPARATION OF "LIBRARY NOTES" FOR NEWSPAPERS.**—At the suggestion of the literary editor of the Newark *Evening News* the libraries of the state of New Jersey send each week to the Newark Free Public Library such items of news as they may have. These are typewritten and put in order by the Newark library and sent, on Saturday morning, to the *News* editorial rooms. They then appear Monday evening under the heading "Work of the libraries." The items are not entirely confined to information about New Jersey libraries. They sometimes include book lists and references to individual books. If librarians elsewhere who have not tried this plan wish to know about the details of the methods at Newark they should write to J. C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library. Mr. Dana suggests that in every state similar "Library notes" be gathered and published in one or more of the leading newspapers.

**THE GOVERNMENT LEATHER AND PAPER LABORATORY: SAMPLES OF LIBRARY BINDINGS DESIRED.**—In view of the growing interest of librarians in the quality of paper and of bindings, it may be of interest to call attention to the work now being done by the Leather and Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on this subject.

One of the lines of work assigned to the Leather and Paper Laboratory is the investigation of paper and leather with a view of determining those factors which control the permanence and resistance to wear of the materials, and to express in some suitable way through chemical and physical examinations the comparative values of different papers and leathers.

In furtherance of this work we are anxious to secure from librarians samples of papers and leather bindings which have long withstood wear and tear and also of those which have deteriorated rapidly. Samples should consist of not less than 20 sheets of the paper and of all of the leather binding. The paper should not be rolled or folded, but forwarded to us flat. Each sample should be accompanied by a brief but complete history, giving the character of service and the library condition to which it was exposed, such as light, moisture, temperature, gas, etc., with an expression of opinion as to the most probable cause for deterioration or of resistance.

It is only by thus securing the co-operation of the librarians, publishers, manufacturers and chemists that these problems can be solved satisfactorily. We desire to secure this co-operation in obtaining samples with which to do our research work, the results of which when completed will be published for the information of all concerned.

H. W. WILEY, *Chief*.

**INDEX TO REFERENCE LISTS IN BULLETIN OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—Some misapprehension has been caused by the sentence in your January issue, page 35, about the *A. L. A. Booklist*, in which it is stated that the index to reference lists published by libraries, therein published, was *previously* published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. I wish you would kindly give space in your next issue to a notice that the *Bulletin of Bibliography* continues to publish the quarterly index to reference lists as it has done since 1899. The fact that the *A. L. A. Booklist* has now, with our permission, begun the publication of this list in monthly form, simply means that the list will appear quarterly in cumulated shape in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. We have no intention of giving up the publication of a list that has from many sources been very much appreciated.—EDITOR THE BOSTON BOOK CO'S *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

**CATALOG OF BISHOP JADE COLLECTION.**—One of the most magnificent works ever published is the "Catalog and investigations in jade, published by Heber R. Bishop, New York, 1906," recently issued from the DeVinne Press. It consists of two folio volumes of 277 and 293 pages respectively, weighing 124 pounds; and presents a full descriptive historical and illustrated account of the collection of iades, presented to the New York Metropolitan Museum by the late Heber R. Bishop in May, 1902. The editor of the work is George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co., who has been engaged since 1886 in planning the text and illustrations; the edition is limited to 100 copies and cost over \$100,000. No copies are for sale, but the edition has been distributed, according to instructions left by Mr. Bishop, among kings, queens, art galleries, museums, and libraries in different part of the world. Among the American libraries included in the distribution are the Library of Congress (2 copies), National Museum, New York Public Library, Columbia University, Grolier Club, Boston Public Library, Harvard University, Philadelphia Free Library, Girard College, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Johns Hopkins University, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, John Crerar Library, New York State Library, Virginia State Library, the public libraries of St. Louis, St. Paul and Medford, Mass.; the libraries of Brooklyn Institute, Yale, Cornell, Princeton and McGill universities, and the universities of Toronto, California, and Montreal.